

THE
A T H E N Æ U M
JOURNAL
OF
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE FINE ARTS.

FOR THE YEAR

1843.



UNIVERSITY OF
LONDON: MINNESOTA

PRINTED BY JAMES HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, 14, WELLINGTON STREET NORTH, STRAND,
BY J. FRANCIS.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AGENTS: FOR SCOTLAND, MESSRS. BELL AND BRADFUTE, EDINBURGH;—FOR IRELAND, J. CUMMING, DUBLIN;—
FOR THE CONTINENT, M. BAUDRY, QUAI MALAQUAIS, PARIS.

MDCCXLIII.

UNIVERSITY
MINNESOTA
LIBRARY

INDEX OF CONTENTS

TO THE VOLUME FOR 1843.

[The Original Papers are distinguished either by Italics, or a different type from the body of the Index.]

Abbott's Journey from Herat to Khiva, 661
 Adam Brown, the Merchant, 36
 Addison, Life of, by Lucy Aikin, 477, 505
Elfrie, Homilies of, trans. by Thorpe, 651
deromat Steam-Engine (with two Illustrations), 339
deromantics, by V. W., 391; Mason's Model, 1072
 Afghanistan, by Lady Sale, 381, 408
 —, Scenes in, by Taylor, 708
 —, War in, History of, by Nash, 708
 Age of Great Cities, by Vaughan, 53
 Aiken on Great Britain and United States, 734
 Aikin's Life of Addison, 477, 505
 Ainsworth's Christian Aborigines of Turkey, 712
 Ainsworth's Windsor Castle, 609
 Alder's Wesleyan Missions, 109
 Alexander's Anglo-Catholicism not Apostolical, 749
 Alexander's Letters on Slave-Trade, 505
 Algernon Sidney on Art-Unions [see Art-Unions], 507
 Allen's Diary of March through Sinde, 919
 ALMANACS, &c.: —1843: Punch's Pocket—Naturalist's Pocket—Victoria, 14—1844: Punch's Pocket, &c., 981; Almanacs, 1046, 1070, 1090, 1107, 1161; Comparison to Almanac, 1133
 Alps of Savoy, Forbes's Travels, 666, 693
 Amari's War of Sicilian Vespers, 647
 America, Ancient, Jones's Hist. of, 607
 —, North, Discoveries by Simpson, 725
 —, Religion in, by Baird, 1001
 —, South, by J. P. and W. P. Robertson, 254
 American Book Circular, 307; *Letter from the Editor of the Foreign Quarterly Review*, 396; Rejoinder, 422
 —, Criminal Trials, by Chandler, 231
 Amnesty, The, by Ellerman, 734
 Angling, Enjoyment of, by Phillips, 712
 Anglo-Catholicism, by Alexander, 749
 Animulacres, Pritchard's, 284
 Annette Gervais, 630
 ANNUALS: —1843: Christian Souvenir, 61—1844: Gift, 941; Recreation, 961; Forget-Me-Not, 1007; Book of Beauty, 1025; Keepsake, 1026. Picturesque Annual, 1044. Victoria, 1090. Prism of Imagination, 1090
 Annual Biography for 1842, by Dodd, 630
 Annuities and Reversionary Payments, by Jones, 284
 Antarctic Expedition, 163, 212, 264, 820
 Anti-Duel, by Dunlop, 606
 Antiquities, Gallery of: Egyptian Art, 962
 —, Roman, by Henslow, 1069
 Arabella Stuart, by G. P. R. James, 1159
 Archaeological Magazine, by Sealy, 548
 Archer's Rachel of Padanaram, 943
 Architecture: *Prof. Cockerell's Lectures*, 17, 37, 61, 66, 134, 158, 183; Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical, by Bloxam, 86; *Modern Russian, New Winter Palace*, 111; Anglican Church, by Barr, 211; Lady Mary Fox's Country House, 479; Barrington's Chronological Chart, 509; Christian, Pugin's Apology, 643; *On the Determination of the Style of Ecclesiastical (with diagram), Letter from Mr. Wightwick*, 696; Aunt Elmer's Lectures on, 791; Lecture on Church by Prof. Kugler, 865; Symbolism of Churches from Durandus, by Neale and Webb, 896; Quarterly Papers on, 1021; English Churches, Remarks on, by Marshall, 1068; Gaibaud's Ancient and Modern, 740, 965, 1139; *Architecture Canonica*, 1134
 Arithmetic and Examples, by Foster, 61
 Aristotle, Poetics of, by F. von Raumer, 259
 Arnold's Modern History, 1125
 —, History of Rome, 1125
 Artist's and Amateur's Magazine, by Rippingille, 629
 Artists, Public Gallery for Works of Living, 390, 440
 Art-Unions and Little-Goers—*Mrs. Parkes' Reply to Mr. Moon's Letter*, 16, 39, 40, 63, 92, 166; Comments on Polytechnic Union, and "Little-Goers"—*Mrs. Parkes' Reply to Mr. Lloyd's Letter*, 113 [see also p. 117]; *Lottieres, &c.*, 166, 196; *Letter from Mr. Lloyd, 196; Ser. Tafoud's Opinion on the Illegality of Art-Unions, with Comments*, 218; *Mr. Kelly's Opinion, 264; Lottieres, &c.*, 293; *Art-Union Premium to Mr. Selous, 341; Lottieres and Little-Goers Distributions, 347; Lottieres, &c.*, 372; Distribution of, Prizes of London Art-Union, 418; Exhibition of Prize Pictures, 757; Progress of Lotteries, 423; More Lotteries, 470; Lotteries—*Hereford Art-Union*, 494; Algernon Sidney's Letter, 507; Derby "Sweeps," 534; Progress of Lotteries, 574, 614, 630, 654; *Polytechnic Union*, 654; Progress of Lotteries, 700, 716, 738, 795, 909, 1137
 Asher's Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, 754
 Astronomical Society, Memoirs of, 430
 Attache, The, 622, 648
 Attica and Athens, from Müller, by Lochhart, 29
 Aunt Martha, 793
 Aurora Borealis, Letter from Sir J. Herschel, 465
 Austria, by Kohl, 789, 840
 —, Medical Institutions, by Wilde, 563
 Australian and the East, by Hood, 843
 Australian Colonies, by Backhouse, 303
 Baby Linen, Lady's Hand-Book of, 149
 Baby's Wardrobe, The, 149
 Backhouse's Visit to Australian Colonies, 303
 Baillie's Letters, ed. by Laing, 626
 Bainbridge's Rose of Woodlee, 629
 Baird's Religion in America, 1001
 Bandinel's Hist. of Slavery, 505
 Banker's Wife, by Mrs. Gore, 900
 Barham's Life of Reuchlin, 569
 Barham's Moscow, 901
 Baroness, The, 548
 Baronetage, by Broun, 406
 Barr's Anglican Church Architecture, 211
 Barry's Advantages of Feudal System, 944
 Battel and its Abbey, 1070
 Baynes's Ramble in the East, 283
 Beamish on Cold-Water Cure, 509
 Bear and Basque Country, by Mazure, 101
 —, Poetry of, by Vignancour, 8
Beauty and Expression, Prof. Green's Lect., 1108, 1134
 Becker's Omnigraph Atlas of Modern Geography, 669
 Bedford, Fourth Duke of, Correspondence of, 729
 Beechey's Voyage to North Pole, 327, 361
 Belcher's Voyage round the World, 173
 Belle of the Family, 943
 Bell's Chronological Tables of Universal History, 86
 Bell's Hist. of British Pharmacy, 735
 Ben Bradshawe, 629
 Benjamin's Poetry, a Satire, 670
 Bennoch's Storm, 695
 Bentham's Works, Burton's Introduction to, 569
 Bible, The Imperial Family, 695
 Birds, British, Hist. of, by Yarrell, 900
 Birks's First Elements of Sacred Prophecy, 962
 Björnsterna's Theogony of Hindús, 1069
 Blackie on Stead's Wool Pavement, 1070
 Blackie's Plea for Liberation, 1003
 Black's Juvenile Poems, 1160
 Blessington's (Lady) Meredith, 650
 Blind, Hughes's Embossed Alphabet, 712
 Bloom's Notices of Castle Acre, 751
 Bloxam's Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture, 86
 Bolingbroke, Works of, 363
 Borgia, by Worley, 177
 Borrow's Zincali, 333
 Bosanquet's Essays on Evil, 812
 Botany, Forbes's Inaugural Lecture on, 609
 Botta [see Nineveh].
 Bowen's Critical Essays, 34
 Bowring's Church of the Saviour, 61
 Boyd's Hist. of Literature, 708
 Bradley's Stenography, 981
 Bremer's (Frederika) A Diary, 1087
 —, The H— Family, 1022
 —, President's Daughters, 816
 —, Strife and Peace, 934
 —, The Home, 47
 British Museum, [see Museum].
 Brooks on Improvement of Rivers, 897
 Brothers, The, 1160
 Brougham's Historical Sketches, 977, 1002, 1023
 Brown's Baronetage, 406
 Brown's Fossil Conchology, 901
 Browne's Norwood Schools, 485
 Browning's Dramatic Lyrics, 385
 —, Return of the Druses, 608
 Buller's Emigrant's Hand-Book of Facts, 630
 Bulwer's (Sir E.) Last of the Barons, 205
 Burgess's Diseases of Skin, 364
 Burge's Temple Church, 301 [see also Temple].
 Burgomaster of Berlin, 959
 Burgrave, The, by Victor Hugo, 439
 Burke's Days in the East, 334
 Burke's Law of Copyright, 383
 Burnet's Discourses of Reynolds, 747, 768
 Burns and Clarinda, Correspondence of, 1102
 Burns's Plays and Fugitive Poems, 770
 Bush's Memoirs of Queens of France, 37
 Business, Late Hours in, by King—Flower—Davies, Publications of Association, 1104
 Busy-Body, The, 753
 Bythell's Salopia, 233
 Cabul, Military Operations at, by Eyre, 5, 33
 Caister Castle, by Dawson Turner, 1158
 Calabrella, Baroness, Prism of Thought, 329
 —, Prism of Imagination, 1090
 Calabria and Sicily, by Strutt, 232
 Caleb Stukely, 1090
 Calculating, System of, by Mercator, 695
 Calderon's (Mad.) Life in Mexico, 78, 106, 131, 153
 Canden Society: Rutland Papers, 83; *Anniversary Meeting*, 441; Diary of Dr. Thomas Cartwright, 644; Contemporary Narrative of Proceedings against Alice Kyte, 859; Letters of Eminent Literary Men, 875; Way's *Promptorium Parvulorum*, 981
 Cameron's (Mrs.) Farmer's Daughter, 695
 Cameron's Notabilities of Wakefield, 589
 Campbell's Excursions in Ceylon, 813
 Canada, Nova Scotia, &c., 793
 Cant, 1133
 Carlton's New Purchase, 695
 Carlyle's Past and Present, 453, 480
 Carpenter's Mechanical Philosophy, 604, 676
 Carruthers' Highland Note-Book, 260
 Carstairs' Penmanship, 695
 Cartwright, Life and Inventions, 915, 935, 1064
 Castell's Female Happiness, 981
 Castleacre Priory and Castle, by Bloom, 751
 Caswall on Mormons, 280
 Caswall's Journal of Australian Squatter, 865
 Catlow's Popular Conchology, 211
 Cemeteries, Laying out, by Loudon, 567
 Ceylon, Campbell's Excursions in, 813
 Chandler's American Criminal Trials, 231
 Change for American Notes, 645
 Channing's Posthumous Letters, 505
 Charles XII., 651
 Charnock's Legendary Rhymes, 651
 Charnwood Forest, by Potter, 34
 Chatterton's (Lady) Pyrenees, 430
 Chaucer, Works of, 712
 Chemical Analysis, by Parnell, 308
 Chemical Coloration, by Melloni, 385
 Chemistry for Schools, by Lover, 733
 —, made Easy, by Topham, 944
 —, Organic, by Liebig, 14
 Cheyne's Essays on Partial Derangement of Mind, 901
 Child's Letters from New York, 880, 895
 Children's Books, 259, 284, 548, 1140
 Children's Employment Commission, 203, 228, 257
 China—Protestant Mission, by Dr. Moseley, 37; Ten Thousand Things, by W. B. Langdon, 105; *Rambles of Emperor Ching Tih*, 429; *Closing Events of Campaign in*, by Loch, 605; *Last Year in*, 605
 Christians, Eminent, Hone's, 509
 Christian Mother, by Mary Milner, 61
 Christmas Carol, 1127
 Chronological Tables of Universal Hist., by Bell, 86
 Church of Christ, by Stebbing, 14
 Church of England, Moderation of, by Fuller, 943
 Church, Hist. of, by Theodoretus, 943
 Chuzzlewit, Martin, 209
 Clarke's Love and Duty, 364
 Clergy, Law's Address to, 669
 Clulow's Polylogy, 329
 Cockerell, Professor—*Lectures on Architecture*, 17, 37, 61, 86, 134, 158, 185
 Cœur-de-Lion, Life of, by James, 503
 Coins, Gold and Silver, by Eckfeldt and Du Bois, 544
 Collins's Teacher's Companion, 86
 Colonies, Tales of, 586
 Colonial Library—Borrow's Bible in Spain, 901
 Colonization and Colonies, by Merivale, 359
 Cologne Cathedral, 191, 594, 698, 845, 907, 1049, 1113
 Colton's Tecumseh, 818
 Columbiad, by Ritchie, 735
 Comet, the—Letter from R. H. Schomburgk, 529
 Comic Nursery Tales—Sleeping Beauty, 239; Jack the Giant Killer, 284; Beauty and the Beast, 548
 [see also Home Treasury].
 Commerce, Waterson's Cyclopædia of, 630
 Commissioner, The, 10
 Commons, Hist. of House of, by Townsend, 405
 Conchologia Systematica, by Reeve, 364
 Conchology, Popular, by Catlow, 211
 Conjurance, Hebrew and English, of Old Test., 1008
 Confession, The, 149
 Cœnely, [see Stridder].
 Consuelo, by George Sand, 766
 Cook on *Pulmonary Consumption*, 260.
 Cooper's *Wyanlott*, 792
 —, New Myers, 1059
 Cooper (Sir Askey), Life of, by B. B. Cooper, 6, 30
 Copyright Question—Designs, Copyright of, by Brace, 37. *New Act of Copyright—Literary Piracy*, 163. *M. Penczel's Mécanique Industrielle*, 246. *Literary Piracy*, 314, [see also p. 307.]. Treatise on Law of Copyright, by Burke, 363. *Literary Piracy—Judgments against Clarke, 441. Extract from Boston (U.S.) Advertiser*, 537. *Messrs. Farnar's Petition*, 673. Copyright in Colonies, 735. *Memorial of American Booksellers and Publishers*, 963, 1010.
 Cornish's Juryman's Legal Hand-Book, 710
 Corporation of London, Municipal Reform, 918
 Cortez, Despatches, trans. by Folsom, 836
 Costello's Gabrielle, 454
 Counting-House Manual, by Calculator, 695
 Country-House, by Lady Mary Fox, 479
 Cowper's Version of *Odyssey*, 793
 Craig's Philosophy of Training, 793

Cricket, Practical Hints on, 570
Criminal Jurisprudence, by Sampson, 253
Critical Essays, by Bowen, 34
Croly's Index to Tracts for the Times, 61
Croton Aquaduct, by J. B. Towers, 974; *Letter from Mr. Borrow, with Comments*, 1046
Cruden's Gravesend, 1149
Cunningham's Life of Wilkie, 357, 387, 411
Curling's Soldier of Fortune, 1133
Curwen's Journal and Letters, by Ward, 207
Customs, Old English Charities, &c., by Edwards, 155
Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature, by Kitto, 650
Cyclops of Euripides, 483
Czar, Empire of, by De Custine, 957
Daguerreotype, The [see Photography].
Daily Service, Order of, 651
Dalton's Brief Thoughts, 843
—Jesuits, 569
Dante, 1132
Davidson's Travels in Upper India, 976
Davis's Facts relative to Houses of Parliament, 695
Davis's Fancies of a Dreamer, 364
Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing, by Scrope, 481
Day's Chronicles of Ierné, 109
Day-Dreams, by Capt. Knox, 437
Days' Excursions out of London—*Stoke Pogeis—Burnham—Maidenhead*, 715; *Malmesbury Abbey*, 736; *Panshanger*, 754; *Chiddington and Hever*, 819; *Winchester*, 882, 904
Days in the East, by Burke, 334
De Custine's Empire of the Czar, 957
Decoration: *Essay on Pavements*, 1011; *Owen Jones's Designs for Mosaic Pavements*, 1012; *Wilson's Observations*, 984; *House Painting*, 1074, 1114, 1162; *at Travellers' Club*, 737; *Pavements*, 266, 292
Dennie (Col.) Letters of, 708
Diary, by Bremer, 1087
Dickens's Christmas Carol, 1127
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures, 770
—Derivations, by Sullivan, 179
—Greek and Roman Biography, 483
Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, 125
Dirge of Westminster, 508
Distress of Nations, by Gray, 589
Dodd's Annual Biography for 1842, 630
Dodd's Church Hist. by Tierney, 735
Dodd's Days at the Factories, 670
Drama in Middle Ages, by Görres, 811, 812
Dramatic Lyrics, by Browning, 385
Dream of a Queen's Reign, 734
Dryade, The, Shipwreck of, 259
Duhring's Art of Living, 943
Dumas' Celebrated Crimes, 483
Dunlop's Anti-Duel, 606
Duvard's Poems, 670
Earl of Leicester, 1008
Earthquakes, 244, 268, 293, 369, 574, 677, 1028
East on Consumption and Apoplexy, 37
East, Visit to, by Formby, 629
Eaton's Josephine, 211
Eckfeldt and Du Bois, Manual of Coins, 544
Education: *Teacher's Companion*, by Collins, 86; *Clues in the Factory Bill*, by Fox, 484; *Brown's Norewood Schools*, 485; *Light and Life for the People*, by Symons—*Equity without Compromise*, by Swaine—*Calm Inquiry*, by Lloyd—*Judgment of Solomon*, by Girdlestone, 689; *Parent's High Commission—Evans's Class Instruction*, 712; *Ninth Report of Commissioners in Ireland*, 754; *Plea for Liberty of, by Hinton*, 962; *Parent's School and College Guide*, 1070
Edwards's Marriage, 734
Edwards on Old English Customs and Charities, 155
Edwards's Piety and Intellect, 712
Edward Somers, 1070
Egerton's (Lord F.) Mediterranean Sketches, 104
Eggs of British Birds, by Hewitson, 901
Egypt and Holy Land, by Fiske, 1042; by Sturge, 609
—Ancient Arts, by Watson, 588
—Modern Hist. and Condition of, by Yates, 37
Egyptian Garter of Antiochus, 982
Elegiac Poems, 486
Ellerman's Amnesty, 731
Elliott, Raymond's Life of, 1133
Elwin's Mens Corpois, 794
Elwood's (Mrs.) *Memories of Literary Ladies*, 13
Emigrant's Hand-Book of Facts, by Buller, 630
Endless Story, The, in Rhyme, 754
Engineering and Architecture, Moseley's, 206
English School Books: *Sullivan's English Grammar*—*Orthography and Etymology*—*Geography and History*—*Keystone of Grammar*—*Elementary and Etymological Manual*—*Geography and History*, by Ross—*European Geography* made Interesting, by Gaskin, 570; *True Stories from Hist. of Church*, by King—*Tabular View of Old Testament Hist.* by Baker—*Book of Bible Characters*, Questions, by Baker, 670; *Exercises on Etymology*, by Graham, 770; *Short and Easy Catechism*—*Questions for Self-Examination*—*Pictorial Spelling and Reading Assistant*, by Stell—*Select Poetry for Children*, by Payne, 944; *Child's Guide through Bible*, by Fletcher, 981; *Juvenile English Grammar*, by Simmonite, 1070
English Wife, The, 58
Etruria, History of, by Mrs. Gray, 623
Events of Military Life, by Henry, 752
Evil, Bosanquet's Essays, 812
EXHIBITIONS:
British Institution, 165, 195; *(Old Masters)*, 302, 350, 591, 612; Letter from a Member of the Institute of Fine Arts, 598; *Panorama—Edinburgh*, 214—*Baden-Baden*, 392—*Coblenz*, 634—*Trojan Harbour*, 1139; *Winterhalter's Portraits of Her Majesty and Prince Albert*, 240; *Sir R. R. Porter's Pictures*, 299; *National Gallery, new Van Eyck*, 291; *Miss Eden's Sketches*, 313; *Society of British Artists*, 315; *Picture Sales—Dr. Franck's Pictures*, 313—*Wilkins's Copies*, 321, 340; *Agudo Collection*, 341, 369; *Merton's Pictures*, 411—*Sir Bethel Codrington's*, 489—*Brougham and Wemyss Collections*, 513; *Reinier's*, 517; Sir G. Hayter's Reform Pictures, 340; *Royal Academy*, 492, 511, 530, 551, 570; Mr. Daniel's Drawings and Sketches, 369; Leslie's Christening of the Prince of Royal, 365; Lord F. Egerton's Velasquez, 369; the Lichfield Household, 369; The Napoleon, 360; *Pictures*, 691; *Brougham and Van Balen's Triumph of Flora*, 487; *Diermer's Notre Dame de Paris*, 416; *Society of Painters in Water Colours*, 443, 468; *New Society of Painters in Water Colours*, 443, 468; *Dresden Statuary*, 553; *Canova's Amorino*, 571; *Cartoon Exhibition*, Names of Prize Holders, 291, 316, 418, 611, 633, 652, 674, 738, 845; *New Cartoons* by Raphael, 674; M. Léonard's Experiments, 675; *Fresco* by Paul Veronese, 698; *Annali Carracci's Andromeda*, 794; *Model of Venice*, 820; *Armstrong's Electro-Electric Machine*, 845; *Singing-Mouse*, 845; *Chinese Exhibition*, 1048
Explosion at Dover, by Sir John Herschel, 111 [see also pp. 92, 221, 396, 926]
Eyre's Military Operations in Cabul, 5, 35
Ezekiel's Vision of the Chariot, 1160
Fair Chinese Maid, The, 14
False Heir, The, by James, 508
Farmers of Suffolk, Letters to, by Henslow, 695
Farmham's Travels in Western Prairies, 460, 1040
Faust, trans. by Gurney, 629
Fauvè's Champs de Roses, 1008
Fenton's Poems, 509
Fifth Political Word, by Viscount Wellesley, 228
Figeac's Poems of Duke Charles of Orleans, 691
FINE ARTS—New Publications:
Book of German Ballads, 740; *Brockedon's Italy*, 740, 965; *Bromley's Sunday Morning*, after Johnstone, 141; *Burnett's Laslie Herding Sheep*, after E. Landseer, 346
Cambridge Camden Society, Hints on Practical Study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities, 115; Church Schemes, 115; Caricature by Pam, 494; *Chevalier's Saint's Day*, after Knight, 346; *Ciceri's Sketches of China*, after Borget, 141; *Collins's Painters' Etchings*, 346; *Cousins's Sir N. C. Tindal*, after Phillips, 141
Dickson's Outlines of Celebrated Pictures, 297; *Dupont's Strafford*, after Delaroche, 346
Eden's Princes and People of India, 507; Examples of Encaustic Tiles, 740; *Eyre's Portraits of Cabul Prisoners*, 597
Farin and Feuchère's *L'Art Industriel*, 346; *Flatters's Paradise Lost*, 597
Gallia-Baud's Ancient and Modern Architecture, 740, 965, 1139; *Grüner's Arabesque Frescos*, from the Works of Raphael and his Scholars, 675
Harding and Hall's Baronial Halls, &c. of England, 964; *Harrison's Views and Details of Christ Church*, 115
Illuminated Illustrations of *Froissart*, 740, 965; Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts, 964
Jazel's Paul and Virginia, after Schopin, 346; Jones and Goury's Views on the Nile, 597
Kretschmar's Windsor Castle, 740; Knight's (Gally) Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, 345; Knight's London, Pictorial History of England, Pictorial Museum, 965
Lake Price's Views of Venice (specimen plates), 597; T. Landseer's Laying down the Law, after E. Landseer, 141; *Le Keux's Memorials of Cambridge*, 395; *Lewis's Devonshire Rivers*, 596; *Lewis's Hawking in Olden Time*, after E. Landseer, 141; *Lewis's Mr. and Mrs. Hawk*, after E. Landseer, 141; *Linnell's Flora*, after Da Vinci, 965; *London Interiors*, 1140; *Loudon's (Mrs.) Ladies' Flower Garden*, 740, 965; *Luard's Gates of Somantha*, 597
Martinet's Charles the First, after Delaroche, 346; *Mauri's Subjects from the Designs of the Carracci*, 740; *Monumental Brasses*, by Waller, 43; *Muirhead's Vicar of Wakefield* (with eight cuts), 65
Nash's Oriental Sketches, after Wilkie, 346
Oxford Architectural Society, Guide to Architectural Antiquities in Neighbourhood of Oxford, Doane of Bicester, 115
Palaeographia Sacra Pictoria, 965; *Papprill's Capture of Amoy*, after Crawford, 141
Richardson's Monumental Effigies of the Temple, 1051; *Robert's Holy Land*, 740; *Ryall's Coronation of Queen Victoria*, after Sir G. Hayter, 141
Sepulchral Monuments, Tottie, 1139; *Sebber's Three Shakespeare's Songs* by the Etching Club, 141; *Shaw's Dresses and Decorations*, 29, 740; *Slave Market at Constantinople*, after Allan, 141; *Smith's (Bernard) Captain Ross*, 947; *Stevenson's Judge Bushe*, 141
Tottie's Sepulchral Monuments, 1139
Queen Victoria in Scotland, 1842, 20
Virtue's Canadian Scenery, 740—Scenery of Ireland, 740
Wagstaff's Dolly Varden, 141; *Westwood's British Moths*, 965; *Winkles' Cathedrals*, 740
Finn's Jews in China, 670
Fire-side Philosophy, 211
Fishes of Madeira, by Lowe, 901
Fisk's Egypt and Holy Land, 1043
Fitzherbert's Island Minstrel, 14
Floral Fancies, 259
Forbes's Lecture on Botany, 609
Forbes's Travels, Observations on Glaciers, 666, 693
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE: *Leipsic*, 15, 39, 64; *Widet*, 189, see also p. 268. *Berlin*, 190, 290. *Carlo*, 216, (with two wood-cuts), 844, 864, 1061. *Assarere*, 339. *Carlsbad*, 465, 509, 530, 549. *Sakhora*, 457, see also p. 611. *New York*, 510. *Pirava* (Letter from Mr. Schomberg), 529, see also pp. 215, 241, 1091, 1093, 1111. *Prancovia*, &c., 631. *Meris*, 672, 770, see also p. 1063. *Mont (Letter from M. Botaja)*, 697, see also pp. 594, 632, 928. *Archaeological Researches in Greece* (Letter from Mr. Bayley), 713. *A-by-Way on the Rhine*, 968. *The Rhine-Land*, 904. *China* (*Anger Roads*), 944. *Anger*, 962.
Forest Roads, by James, 61
Form, Harmony of by Hay, 541, 584
Formby's Visit to the East, 629
Foss on Grandeur of Law, 502
Fossil Conchology, by Brown, 901
Fossils, British, Catalogue of, by Morris, 901
Foster's Arithmetic and Examples, 61
Fox on Educational Clauses in Factory Bill, 484
France, Governmental Organization considered, 1070
Fraser's Guide to Wicklow, 37
Fraser's Scientific Wanderings, 589
Frederick the Great, Court and Times, 81, 128
French School Books: Pontet's Teacher—De Forquet's Tresor Complément—Gerrard's Easy Lessons—Smyth's First Grammar—Ard's Self-Instructing Grammar—Beauvois's French Language in Four Months—Guillery's New Grammar, 570; Lectures Grammaticales—Jobert's Art of Questioning and Answering, 1068
Fresco-Painting, Report on, by Wilson, 902, 923
Fuller's Moderation of Church of England, 943
Fulton and Steam Navigation, 1064
Gabrielle, by L. S. Costello, 454
Garbett's Hampton Lectures, 749
Gaspey's Summer Offerings, 1160
Gavin on Feigned and Fictitious Diseases, 787
Genovese, by Trench, 211
Geographical Books: System of Universal, 14; Generalized, by Sullivan, 37; Middleton's Companion to Celestial Atoms—White's System of Modern, 570; *Omnigraph Atlass*, by Becker, 699; First Catechism of, by Wilson, 865; Outlines of Sacred—of British, by Thomas, 1068
Geology, *Museum of Economic*, 16, 754
Geology of Londonberry, by Portlock, 651
Germany, *Living Political Poets of (with trans.)*, 1070
German Naturalist, Diary of, 664, 690
German School Books: Blanchard's Word-Book, 61; Klauser's Grammar—Exercises for Beginners—Deutsche Amaranthen, 570; *Haupt's Das Kalte Herz*, by Apel, 901
Giordano's Venice in 1838, 901
Girdlestone's Judgment of Solomon, 589
Glaciers, Forbes on, 666, 693
Gleanings from South, East, and West, 793
Glossary to Bygone Hours, 793
Goodfrey Malvern, by Miller, 570
Goodwin's Examination of Dr. Pusey's Sermon, 1008
Gore's (Mrs.) Banker's Wife, 900
Görres on Drama in Middle Ages, 811, 842
GOSSIP: [the more important paragraphs only are specified]
—English—Bank of England Library, 39. Servants' Library, Atheneum Club—Windsor Improvements, 63. Foreign and Colonial Quarterly—Wellesley Library—Exhibition Catalogues, 89. Miss Mitford, 163. New Royal Academicians, 164, 1010. Miss Wilkie's Gift, 214. Literary Fund, 240, 467. Plate to Mr. Moon, 240. Sydenham Society, 241. Exhibition at Liverpool Mechanics' Institution—Bookellers' Provident Institution, 264. Letter from Mr. McLaren on the Homeric Ilium, 264 (see also p. 191). Medical Periodicals, 291. Thames-Tunnel—Comet, 292—Medical Reforms, 313. Southery's Library, 340. Testimonial to Miss Martineau, 368. Restorations at Oxford, 392. Westminster Hall, 418. Library on Birmingham Railway—Medal to Hulmandel, 441. Free Exhibitions, 466. Outrage to Danby's 'Sixth Seal'—Prince Albert's Fresco Commission, 467. Rev. S. Smith's Petition to Congress, 488. Duke of Sussex's Library, 489. Bequest of Thomas's Medals to British Museum, 489, 513. Lockhart's Appointment, 513. Mexican Antiquities—New Screen in Grosvenor Street—Court Doings—London Library, 533. Fitzwilliam Museum, 532. Macready Testimonial, 593. Museum of King's College—Royal Society Catalogue, 594. Anti-Duellist Association, 634. Handel Society, 632. Greek Scholar-ship, 674. British and Foreign Literary Institute, 669, 717. *Portrait of Gervais*—Marlborough Papers—Dueling—Appointment of Father Prout, 739. Present from Emperor of Russia to Mr. Murchison—Hogarth at Bristol, 756. Letter from Mr. Hooking, with comments (771). Waltham Abbey, 770. Doings at Wisbech—Sir R. Peel's Letter to Mr. Eastlake, 794. Mr. Parkyns in Africa—Frescos at Doncaster, 795. Captains James Ross and Harris—New Dramatic Act, 829. National Gallery—Oatlands Park, 869. Old College of Physicians, 885. Pension to Lady Bell, 907—947. Round Church, Cambridge, 907. News of the *Samarang*, 947. Savoy Chapel, 943. Gresham College—Window at Eton College, 987. Pension to Sir W. Hamilton, 1028. Mr. Eastlake and Sir A. Calcott's Appointments—School for Design—Female Wood-Engraving, 1048—1072. Hood's Magazine, 1093. Royal Academy Prizes—New Professions and Appointments—Dissenters' College, 1113. Institute of Fine Arts, 1137. Wordsworth's Epitaph on Southery, 1161. *Musical and*

INDEX OF CONTENTS.

Gossip—*continued.*

Theatrical—99, 114, 139, 164, 214. Service by Tallis, (265, 947, 1) 292, 341, 393, 419, 467, 533. Autumnal Festivals, 375, 635, 698, 946-7, 963, 1029, 1072-3, 1113, 1161
French—Commission to M. Auvray, 191. Crusade Discovered, 265. Louvre Exhibition, 314. Arrival of the Expeditive—Improvements in Paris, 419. M. Jourdain's Mission to Africa, 442. Statue of Joan of Arc—Meteorological Phenomenon, 489. Discovery in Royal Library, Paris, 552. Honours, 571. Improvements in Paris, Gaston Sacaze, 572. *Revue Penitentiaire*, 634. Louvre Galleries, 632. Restorations at Church of Saint Nicolas des Champs, 674. Prizes of French Academy, 699. M. de Solincéne's Books, 739. Du Sommerard Museum, &c., 907. Inundations in France—Medal in Honour of Queen's Visit to France, 1028. Commission to Search Greek Libraries, 1049—*Musical and Theatrical*—17, 39, 64, 90, 117, 139, 164, 214, 241. *'Les Burgraves'*, 265. *'Charles Six'*, 292; 341, 419, 442, 462, 533, 635, 657, 699, 908, 925, 946-7, 964, 967, 1010, 1029, 1073, 1161
Foreign—Russian Honours to Mrs. Robertson, 39. Rome, 63. Paganini—German Paintings for Oscott, 133. Fall of Tower of Westzaan, 140. Archaeological Institution, Rome, 821—English Artists at Rome, 1028. Completion of Duomo at Florence, 64, 89—Portrait Gallery at, 191—Pageant at, 241—Pictures, 341, 771, 845—Midsummer Night's Dream, 964. Music in Italy, 90, 164, 214, 241. *'Les Burgraves'*, 265. *'Charles Six'*, 292; 341, 419, 442, 462, 533, 635, 657, 699, 908, 925, 946-7, 964, 967, 1010, 1029, 1073, 1161
Kazan. Antiquities in Brittany—Copenhagen Northern Archaeological Society, 214. Munich—Turin—Etruscan Excavations—Music in Germany, Italy, and China, 241. St. Petersburg, 264. Bonn—Greece, 314. Fresco at Alx-la-Chapelle—Tasso's Oak—Tasso MSS., 341. Schwanthalter's Shield of Hercules, 369. Art in Munich, 392—in Frankfurt, 393. Music Abroad, 393. Excavations at Veil, 418, 571. Letter from Boghos Bey, 467. Music in Germany, 489. Discovery at Bamberg—Honours at Leipzig to Mendelssohn, 514. Royal Library at Munich, 532. Royal Commissions—Medal to Taglioni—Sig. Porci's Sculptures—Thorwaldsen's Collection—The Etruscan Museum Gregorianum—Russian Report on Plague, 594. Petach's Tomb at Arqua, 611. Bruges—Palermo—Tribune of Galileo, 634. Foreign Works of Art, 652. Athens—Gottingen—Opera at St. Petersburg, 653. Munich, 674. Carlsruhe—Prussian Expedition to Caucasus—M. Gade, 675. Dante's Letters, 699. Festivals at Rostock and Dresden—Legacy to Mr. W. Irving, 717. Tiedge Society in Germany, 757. Cabinet of Coins at St. Petersburg—Medical Commission from the Russian Government, 771. Venice—Art in Antwerp, 821. Dresden, 845. Belgium—Frankfort, 869. Etruscan Monuments—Library of Dr. Genesius, 885. Monuments, 907. Italian Scientific Congress (Lucca), 907. (Milan) 1029. Prof. von Raumer, 907. Sumptuary Association at Nuremberg, 925. Pyrenees, 947. Music at Naples, Milan, Munich, Vienna, and Leipzig, 987. Music in Germany and Italy—Prussian Honours to French Men of Letters, 1010. Scientific Congress at Stockholm, 1029. Lending Libraries in Leipzig, 1049. Sale of Cardinal Fesch's Gallery—Washington Memorial at New York, 1072. Foreign Musical News, Stockholm—German Literary Intelligence, 1073. Madrid, 1093, 1113. Cairo—Berlin, 1161
Graham on Cold Water System, 509
Grahame on American Slavery, 505
Granville's Spas Revisited, 1004
Grave Digger, 1132
Gravesend, History of, by Cruden, 1149
Gray's Distress of Nations, 589
Gray's Figures of Molluscous Animals, 548
Gray's Hist. of Etruria, 623
Greatrex's Leisure Hours, 529
Greece, Ancient, Manners of, by St. John, 29, 56
Gregory on Eruptive Fevers, 754
Greek Books: Aristophanes' 'Birds,' by Blaydes, 109—Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, Dictionary, 845; Junius on Verb, 754
Green's Lectures on Beauty and Expression, 1108, 1134
Griffin (Gerald), Life of, 1019
Griffith's Chemistry of Four Ancient Elements, 770
Griselda, by Frederick Halm, 175
Groves about Stoddart and Conolly, 754 [see Stoddart]
Guiana Expedition, [see Schomburgk]
Guide-Books and Hand-Books: To Wicklow, by Fraser, 37; Hampton Court, Felix Summerly's, 548; British and Foreign Traveller's, 609; Canterbury, by Felix Summerly, 628; T. Hayling, 651; Dodd's Days at the Factories, 670; Handbook of Taste, by Fabius Pictor, 689; For Central Italy, 730; For France, 731; Davies's View of Cheltenham, 712; Black's England and Wales, 754; New Torquay, 793; Reading Post-office Directory—Robertson's Reading, 901
Guide to Service—Banker's Clerk, 712
Guizot's (Madame) Young Student, 1008
Guilliam's Rambles in Isle of Wight, 589
H—Family, by Bremer, 1022
Hall's Exposition of Epistle to the Philippians, 943
Halliwell's Nursery Rhymes of England, 409
Halm's Griselda, 175
Halpin's Oberon's Vision, 687
Hampton Court, Works at, 946 [see also 514, 571]
Hargrave, by Mrs. Trollope, 333
Harris (Snow) on Thunder Storms, 733
Hatcher's Original Preface to Hist. of Sarum, 1045
Hattton's Fidelity, 1160
Hawker's Reeds shaken with the Wind, 485
Hay on Harmony of Form, 541, 584
Hengiston's One Word before you Go, 1070

Henslow's Letters to Farmers of Suffolk, 695
Roman Antiquities at Rougham, 1069
Henry's Events of Military Life, 752
Herbert's Marmaduke Wyvill, 583
Herbert Tresham, by Rev. J. Neale, 210
Herschel (Sir John) *On the Reflecting Telescope of the late Sir W. Herschel*, 884, [see p. 866]; Dr. Robinson's Reply, 945; Sir J. Herschel's Rejoinder, 983; Dr. Robinson's Reply, 1027
Herschel's (Sir John) Account of Explosion at Dover, 111 [see also Explosion]
Herschel's (Sir John) Account of Aurora Borealis, 465
Hewitson's Eggs of British Birds, 901
Highland Note-Book, by R. Carruthers, 260
Hindus, The Theogony, by Björnstjerna, 1069
Hinton's Plea for Liberty of Education, 962
Hints and Reflections, by Minor Hugo, 754
Hints of Australian Squatter, by Caswall, 865
Hints on Formation of Character, 843
Hints to Servants, 528
History, Arnold's Modern, 1125
Historical Records of 1st Madras Europ. Reg. 484
Historical Sketches, by L. D. Brougham, 977, 1002, 1023
Hogarth's Pictures, 738, 756, 771
Holland's Psalmists of Britain, 835, 862
Holt's Wellington, 754
Holthaus' Wanderings of a Journeyman Tailor, 1151
Hutzapfel on Turning, 156
Home, The, by Bremer, 457
Home Treasury, by Felix Summerly, 628
Home's Eminent Christians, 509
Hood's Australia and the East, 843
Hood's Whimsicalities, 1155
Hope (The) that is in Us, 1008
Hopkins's Philosopher's Stone, 1160 *Horne's Orion, 583
Horne (Francis), Memoirs of, by Horner, 251, 281
Howard (Professor) Lectures on Painting, 181, 235, 285, 335, 413, 461
Howard's Lectures on Meteorology, 628
Howell's Life—Westminster Abbey, 670
Howell's Seven Poems, 509
Huber's English Universities, 838
Hughman's Foil, 651
Hugo's (Victor) Rhine, 754, trans. by Aird, 843
—The Burgraves, 459
Hunt's (Leigh) Romances of Real Life, 570
Hymns for Christian Church and Home, 259
Iliad, by Chapman, edit. by Dr. Taylor, 569
Index Geologicus, by Bartlett, 882
Index to Tracts for Times, by Rev. G. Croly, 61
India, Stranger in, by Johnson, 609
—(Upper), Davidson's Travels, 976
Influence of Respect for Outward Things, 895, 921
Ingemann's King Eric, trans. by Chapman, 629
Insanity, Plea of, in Criminal Cases, by Winslow, 253
Institute of the Fine Arts, 738, 1137
Intimidation, by Cato the Censor, 14
Inventor's Manual, by Danson and Dempsey, 754
Ireland, Native and Saxon, by O'Connell, 176
Ireland and its Rulers, 960
—Travels in, by Kohl, 917, 937, 997, 1130
Irish Archaeological Society: Banquet of Dunn na n-geadh, 227; Tracts relating to Ireland, 621; Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, 881
Irish Sketch-Book, by M. A. Titmarsh, 455
Irwell, and other Poems by A., 629, 700
Isthmus of Panama, 17, 638, 675, 947, 1093
Jack's Edition of Life at Sea, 981
Jamaica, Past and Present State, by Phillipps, 955
James's Forest Days, 61
—Life of Cœur-de-Lion, 503
—The False Heir, 508
—Arabella Stuart, 1159
Jay on Negro Emancipation, 505
Jay's War and Peace, 259
Jeffrey's Contributions to Edin. Review, 1083, 1128
Jeffries's Views of the Statistics of Human Chest, 259
Jenkins's Plea for Christian Peace, 735
Jerrold's Punch's Letters to His Son, 133
Jessie Phillips, by Mrs. Trollope, 956
Jesuits and their Principles, by Dalton, 569
—Moral and Political Discipline of, by Pascal, 156
John of Hapsburg, by Lewis, 177
Johnson's Stranger in India, 609
Jones on Annuities and Reversionary Payments, 284
Jones's Hist. of Ancient America, 607
Josiah, 211
Josephine, by Eaton, 211
Judaism, Modern, by Margoliouth, 980
Juryman's Legal Hand-Book, by Cornish, 710
Kelly's Sabbath Evening Readings, 259
Kennedy's Poems, 1160
Khiva, Journey from Heraut to, by Abbott, 661
Kitto's Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature, 650
King Eric, by Ingemann, trans. by Chapman, 629
King Henry the Second, 765
Knitting, Netting, and Crotchet, 143
Knox's Day Dreams, 437
Kohl's Austria, 789, 840
—Ireland, 917, 937, 997, 1130
Krasinski's Polish Aristocracy, 630
Kugler's Lecture on Church Architecture, 260
La Croix's Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru, 607
La Mont's Grave of Genius, 981
Lamont's France, 1154
Langdon's 10,000 Things relating to China, 105
Last Ball, The, by G. Soane, 61
Last of the Barons, by Sir E. L. Bulwer, 205
Lathbury's Memorials of Ernest the Pious, 901
Latin School Books: Gibson's Ecloga Lucretiana—Riddle's Diamond Latin and English Dictionary, 570; Latin Governess, by Freese, 734
Latter's Power of Conscience, 670
Lauder's (Sir T. D.) Royal Progress in Scotland, 798
Lawringtons, The, by Mrs. Trollope, 1107
Law of Distress for Rent, 735
Law, Grandeur of, by Foss, 502
Law's Address to the Clergy, 669
Lawrance's (Miss) Woman in England, 151
Lawson's Scottish Episcopal Church, 150
Leatham's Oliver Cromwell, 177
Lee's Medical Institutions in France, &c., 308
Lee's (Rebecca) Verses, 14
Legendary Rhymes, by Charnock, 631
Legends and Traditional Stories, 1045
Leisure Hours, by Greatrex, 529
Lemon's Original Poems and Songs, 14
Lennox's (Lord William) Tuff-Hunter, 178
Lepsius' (Dr. J.) *Prussian Scientific Expedition to Egypt*, 39, 189, 214, 268, 467, 611, 671, 717, 770, 844, 884
Lerebours' Photography, 941
Letter-Writing. Hist. of, by Roberts, 875
Lever's Our Mess, 10
Lewis's John of Hapsburg, 177
Liebig's Organic Chemistry, 14
Life Assurance and Annuity Tables, by Sang, 108
Light Dragoon, 1130
Light from Human Subject, by Sir H. Marsh, 569
Lights and Shadows of Whigs and Tories, 234
Lindo's Conciliator of Manasseh Ben Israel, 259
L'Instant on Prejudices of Whites against Blacks, 505
Literature, Association for Protection of, 489
—Hist. of, by Boyd, 708
Literary Ladies of England, by Mrs. Elwood, 13
Livingston on Doctrine of Imputation, 843
Lloyd's Calm Inquiry, 589
Loch's Campaign in China, 605
Locke, Works of, ed. by St. John, 669
Logic, System of, by Mill, 1101
Londonderry, Geology of, by Portlock, 651
Longfellow's Poems on Slavery, 330
Lord Dacre of Gilsland, by Stewart, 1008
Loudon on Laying-out of Cemeteries, 567
Love and Literature, by Story, 235
Love Gift, 260
Lowe's Fishes of Madeira, 901
Lucretia, by Ponsard, 392, 749
Lunacy, Law of, 509
Lycian Expedition, 739, 756, 1093
Maberly's Melanthe, 307
Macaulay's Essays, 302
M'Cormac's Methodus Medendi, 200
McGillivray's Hist. of Molluscous Animals, 901
Mackay (Lieut.-Gen.) Life of, by Mackay, 432
McWilliam's Medical Hist. of Niger Expedition, 603
Macnamara's Peace Permanent and Universal, 943
Madden's United Irishmen, 581
Madras, Letters from, 568
Magic and Mesmerism, 569
Maid of the Hallig, 548
Man of the People, by Rosenberg, 438
Man-of-War's Man, 364
Mangin's Voice from Holy Land, 793
Manners' (Lord J.) Plea for National Holidays, 102
Manual of Devotions for Holy Communion, 735
Manzoni's Pillar of Infamy, 304
Maps: Wyld's Phenomena of Universe of Stars, 630; Chart of the British Empire—Buckman's Chart of Cottawold Hills, 712; Kombt's Ethnographical Map of Europe—Middleton's Modern Child's Atlas—Celestial Atlas, 735; Wyld's Wine District of Alto-Douro—Sandwich Islands, 1107; Bauer'skell's Europe in Relief—Dobbs's England and Wales, in Relief, 596; Wyld's Canada and Oregon, 346
Mark's Narrative, 754
Marmaduke Wyvill, by H. W. Herbert, 588
Margoliouth on Modern Judaism, 980
Markland's Remarks on English Churches, 1068
Marprelate's (Martin) Epitome, 1008
Marryat's Violet, Letter from Mr. Falconer, 1069
Marsh on Evolutions of Light, 569
Martin's Vagaries, 901
Martineau's Endeavours after a Christian Life, 712
Maslen on Improvement of our Towns, 734
Mathematician, by Davies, Rutherford, &c., 1133
Matter on Morals and Legislation, 863
Maynard's Records of Scenery, 1107

INDEX OF CONTENTS.

liam, 603
632; [see
nes, 283
4, 361
409
Mr. Hof-
schitz, 63;
164; Mr.
Gustini, 299;
Defancen-
bison, 299;
H. Moen-
mann, 341;
Mr. H.
legitz, 34
7. S. Rose,
Admiral,
M. Gau-
t, 572; Mr.
John Mu-
553; Mr.
Mr. Elton,
sted, Ma-
oria d'Us-
tate, 82;
M. Corto-
croix, 82;
Baron von
M. Nicol-
Heinroth,
ppre Gam-
Sir Wil-
simir De-
rence, 1008
rection,
er and the
by E. L.
in, 335;
Friends,
Barrett,
th, by F.
estwood,
32; The
Arlotto,
, 691
35, 285,
sp, 508

Pickett's Address to Royal Academy, 962
Pictorial History of England, 651
Pictorial Museum of Animated Nature, 156, 284
Picture Collections, 391
Pierce Penniless' Supplication to the Devil, by Nash, 77
Pillar of Infamy, by Manzoni, 304
Piozzi (Mrs.), Love-Letters of, 259
Plan for National Holidays, by Lord J. Manners, 102
Poetry for the Million, by Peter Priggins, 484
Polish Aristocracy, by Krasinski, 630
Polylogy, by Clulow, 329
Pombal, Memoirs of, by Smith, 666
Ponsard's Lucretia, 392, 749
Popular Cyclop. of Nat. Science: Carpenter, 604, 676
Popular Tales and Legends, 1045
Porter's Some Irish Questions Discussed, 712
Postage Reports and Returns, 39, 265, 1156
Postans' Observations in Sindh, 708
Potter's Charnwood Forest, 34
Prairies, Great Western, Farnham's Travels, 400, 1010
Prater on Möser's Discovery [see Möser].
Pratt's Poems, 735
Prentis's Tintern, Stonehenge, &c., 548
President's Hist. of Conquest of Mexico, 973, 1005
President's Daughters, by Bremer, 816
Preston House of Correction, Chaplain's Report, 1023
Primitive Tradition, by Archdeacon Williams, 712
Prism of Thought, by Baroness de Calabrelli, 329
Pritchard's General History of Animalculæ, 284
Pritchard's on African Intermittent Fever, 694
Protestant Non-Conformity, by Vaughan, 609
Proverbial Philosophy, by Tupper, 329
Psalmists of Britain, by Holland, 835, 862
Pugin's Revival of Christian Architecture, 643
Punch's Letters to His Son, by Jerrold, 133
Puritan Discipline Tracts, 751
Puss in Boots, 1140
Pyrenees, by Lady Chatterton, 430
— by Paris, 525, 546
Queens of France, by Mrs. Bush, 37
Questions on Tytler's History, by Lenny, 548
Railway Making, Examples of, 325, 433
Railway Reform, 731
Rainbach, Memoirs of, 893, 922
Rambles of Emperor Ching Tih, 429
Ramsay on Human Happiness, 235
Rankie's Ottoman and Spanish Empires, Hist. of Popes, trans. by Kelly, 793
Raymond, 308
Raymond's Life of Elliston, 1133
Read's Sacred Poems, 1160
Reasoning, Easy Lessons on, 1101
Records, Public, 39, 214, 264, 340, 467, 594, 987
Rector's Note-Book, by Mrs. Stanford, 630
Reeds Shaken with the Wind, by Hawker, 485
Reeve's Conchologica Systematica, 364
Renewal, The, by Shaw, 529
Repeal Songs of Munster, 878, 899
Report of Commissioners of Education in Ireland, 754
Report of Commissioners on Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture, 588
Return of the Druses, by Browning, 608
Reuchlin, Life of, by Barham, 569
Reynolds's (Sir Joshua) Discourses, by Burnet, 747, 768
Rhône, Darro, and Guadalquivir, by Mrs. Romer, 566
Riadore on Irritation of Spinal Nerves, 37
Right Way to Decide, 943
Ritchie's Columbia, 735
Rivers Brooks on the Improvement of, 897
Roberts's Hist. of Letter-Writing, 875
Roberts's (Mary) Ruins and Old Trees, 962
Robertson's Letters from South America, 254
Robin Hood, by Stephen Percy, 1045
Robinson's (Dr.) Reply to Sir John Herschel, 945, [see also pp. 866, 884, 983, 1027]
Rohr's Historico-Geographical Acc. of Palestine, 735
Rome, Arnold's History of, 1123
Rome under Paganism and the Popes, 663
Romer's Rhône, Darro, and Guadalquivir, 566
Rosenberg's Man of the People, 438
Rose of Woodlee, by Bainbridge, 629
Royal Academy Lectures: Prof. Cockerell's on Architecture, 17, 37, 61, 86, 134, 158, 185; Sir R. Westmacott's on Sculpture, 157, 212, 260, 308, 365, 439; Prof. Howard's on Painting, 181, 235, 285, 335, 413, 461; Prof. Green's on Beauty and Expression, 1108, 1134; Royal Patronage and Bounty to Decayed Authors, 1092
Royal Progress in Scotland, by Sir T. D. Lauder, 708
Rural Chemistry, by Solly, 865
Ruth, 630
Rutland Papers, The, 83
St. Bernard, Neander's Life of, trans. by Wrench, 86
St. Jean's Sketches from Travelling Journal, 712
St. John's Ancient Greece, 29, 56
— Sir Cosmo Digby, 962
St. Paul's, 868 [see also 924].
St. Vincent (Adm.), Tucker's Life, 1061, 1085, 1105
Sale's (Lady) Journal in Afghanistan, 381, 408

Sam Slick in England, 622, 648
Sampson on Criminal Jurisprudence, 253
Sandwith's Two Lectures, 695
Sang's Life Assurance and Annuity Tables, 108
Saunders' Thought on Sickness, 901
Savonarola, Life of, 523
Saxony, Constitutional Charter of, 981
Schefer's (Leopold) Vigils, 732 [see also p. 314]
Schlemmer on Hydropathy, 509
Schomburgk's Expedi^o, 215, 241, 529, 1091, 1093, 1111
Scientific Wanderings, by Fraser, 589
Scottish Episcopal Church, Hist. of, by Lawson, 150
Sculpture, by Sir Richard Westmacott, 157, 212, 260, 263, 308, 365, 439
Scottish Heiress, The, 235
Scottish Song, Book of, 939
Scotland, Wilson's Voyage round, 55, 84
Scott's Dora Marcelli, 509
Scripture, Intellectual and Catholic Poetry of, 981
Scrope's Life of Lord Sydenham, 683, 711
Scrope's Salmon Fishing, 481
Selwyn and his Contemporaries, edit. by Jesse, 501, 526, 1063, 1089
Shakspeare's Female Characters, 110; *Lady Constance*, 137; *Female Characters in King John, Present Acting*, 161; *Characters in Cymbeline—Imogen and Posthumus*, 239, 261; *Imogen and Pisanio*, 309; *On the Acting of the Play*, 366
Shakespeare Society: Anniversary Meeting of, 418; Halliwell's only known MS. of Shakespeare's Plays, 485; Pierce Penniless' Supplication to the Devil, 77; Timon, 33 [see also *Letter from G. D.* 117]; Oberon's Vision by Rev. J. Halpin, 687; Treatise against Dicing, &c. by Northbrooke, 864; The Chester Plays, edit. by J. Wright, 1153
Shakspeare, Knight's Cabinet, 109, 260, 712, 1107
— Knight's, 33; Biography, 707
Shakespeare, *Shakespeare Autograph*, 514; *Family Papers*, 552; *Note from a Correspondent*, 717
— Religious Sentences from, 727
— Plays and Poems, ed. by Collier, 33, 707
Shaw's Renewal, 529
Shepherd's (The) Evening Tales, 61
Shoobred's Rollins Remodelled, 734
Sicilian Vespers, Amari's War of, 647
Siderial Heavens, Theory of Structure of, 284
Sidney's Diary of Times of Charles the Second, 543
Sigourney, Mrs., and Mrs. Southey, 139, 288, 340, 369, 418, 488, 552
Simmons's Legends and Lyrics, 484
Simpson's Discoveries on North Coast of America, 725
Sinde, March through, Allen's Diary, 919
Sindh, Postans' Personal Observations in, 708
Sir Cosmo Digby, by St. John, 962
Sir Michael Paulet, by Miss Pickering, 259
Slater's Little Princes, 1140
Slavery: Bandinel's Hist.—Alexander's Letters on Slave Trade—American Slave Trade, by Grahame—Nero Emancipation, by Jay—Prejudices of Whites, by S. l'Instant—Channing's Posthumous Letters, 505
Smith and Anthon's Statement of Facts, 793
Smith's Diagram to define Lives of Patriarchs, 1107
Smith's Economy of Nations, 109
Smith's Memoirs of Marquis of Pombal, 666
Smiths, The, 694
Smynth's Biographical Illustrations of St. Paul's, 981
Soane's Last Ball, 61
Soane Museum, 923

SOCIETIES: [The more important Papers only are referred to.]

Ashmolean Society—Agassiz on Glaciers, 243; Buckland on New Zealand Bird—On Fossil Specimens, 506; Dabeny on Cretinism, 1050 [see also p. 509].

Asiatic Society—Newbold on Bhuga of Mahanandi, 64; Stevenson on Hindu Literature, 192; Hunter on the Ihlis, 242, 265; Stephenson on Buddhism and Jain Literature of India, 265, 344; Pottenger's Letter from China—Postans on the Nile and Indus, 393; Annual Meeting, 393; Bland on 'Atish Kedeh,' 636, 1029, 1073

Astronomical Society—Baily on the Total Solar Eclipse of July, 18, Airy on the same, 41 [see also pp. 117, 142]; Hansen on the Perturbations of the Planets, 198; Annual Meeting, 344, 442; Baily's Revision of Boundaries of Constellations, 554; Simms on Self-acting Circular Dividing Engine—Galbraith on Roy's Triangulation, 636; 1138

Botanical Society—869, 1011, 1073, 1162

Cambridge Antiquarian Society—533

Chemical Society—Graham on the Phosphorus Family of Elements—Liebig on Formation of Fat—Playfair on Milk, 194, 217

Electrical Society—91, 244, 371

Entomological Society—91, 244, 394, 653, 670, 806, 1162

French Academy of Moral and Political Science, 17, 514, 553—Academy of Fine Arts, 17; M. Grisi's Discoveries at Veil, 571 [see also p. 410].—Academy of Inscriptions, 17—Geographical Society, 17; Inst. of Don Henry of Portugal, 63—Paris Academy of Sciences, 17, 21, 45, 64, 68, 116, 195, 220, 266, 316, 341, 372, 396, 445, 493, 516, 593, 638, 654, 675, 677, 700, 718, 738, 753, 822, 845, 870, 903, 925, 948, 965, 988, 1013, 1049, 1075, 1116, 1164.—Institute—Mr. McCulloch's Election, 164; English Associates, 467

Geographical Society—Sutler's Notes on Australia, 64; Baron de Bode's Tour in Persia, 114, 164; Schomburgk's Journey to Source of Takatu, 215 [see also pp. 241, 529, 1091, 1093, 1111]; Sterling on Cairo—Higgs on Rise of Thames—Rawlinson on Comparative Geography of Upper India, 265; Allen on Cameroons River and Bay of Amboseli, 343, 369; Bollaert's Paper on Texas, 442; De Bode's Journey through Country of Mancani, 490; Anniversary Meeting, 514, 572; Falconer's Notes on Texas, 636, 1029; Beke's Notes and Observations in Abyssinia, 1049; Schomburgk's Guiana Expedition, 1093 [see also pp. 215, 241, 529, 1091, 1093, 1111]; Baily on Communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, 1093 [see also pp. 17, 675, 947]; Hamilton on Country between Sydney and Moreton Bay, 1093; Beke on the Countries south of the Abai, 1138

Geological Society—Smith on Delta of Ganges—Trimmer on Pipes in Chalk—Strickland on Concretions in Isle of Man, 18; Sharpe on Bala Limestone—Brodie on Lias of Gloucestershire, 40; Strickland on Lias of Gloucestershire, 41; Lyell on Falls of Niagara, 90; Sharpe on Silurian Rocks of Westmoreland and Lancashire—Stevenson on Scratched Rocks of Berwickshire—Mantell on Fossil Mollusca, 140; Lyell on Tertiary Strata in Massachusetts—On Fossil Horns, U.S., 182; Award of Wollaston's Medals, 214; Sir P. Egerton on Fossil Chambered Nautilus—Pratt on Geology of Bayonne, 515; Pearce on a New Encrinite—On Civalides—Clarke on Fossil Fine Forams in Australia, 265; Brown on Pleistocene Deposits, 343; Royl on Tin Mines of Tennessee, 344; Austin on District on either side the North Downs of Surrey—Robertson on Oolithic Coal-field of Bovey, 360; Murdoch on Lime, 370; Harkness on Changes in Temperature of Earth—Lyell on Fossil Trees in Cumberland, 468; Egerton on some new Ganoid Fishes—Gesner's Onology of Nova Scotia—Lyell on Coal Formation of Nova Scotia, 53; Stanger on Geology of Western Africa—Wallace on Classification of Granite Rocks—Fenton on Green Sand in Isle of Wight, 572; Buckland on Thyspontolites—Trevelyan on Scratched Rocks in Greece—On Fossiliferous Beds in Southern India—Simms on Strata in Vicinity of Hythe—Fitzton's Remarks on Green Sand in Kent and Isle of Wight, 635; Forbes on Star-Fishes—Spratt on Geology of Malta and Gozo, 1011; Falconer and Cauntley on Anoplotherium, 1050; Sedgwick on Geol. of North Wales, 1113; Dawson on Carboniferous Rocks of Nova Scotia—Hornblow on Red Craig at Felixstow, 1162

Horticultural Society—91, 164, 217, 266, 344, 393, 468, 505, 633, 739, 870; First Meeting, Chiswick, 489; Second, 594; 947, 1011

Institute of British Architects—Wyatt on Restorations at Salisbury, 341; Ferrey on Double Staircase at Tamworth, 342 [see also p. 470]; Hosking on Arched Bridges, 514; Donaldson on Houses in Belgian Towns, 639, 1011; Baily on Foreign Fairs and Deals, 1050; Cockerell on Church of St. Bartholomew—Pawpworth on Chapel in Cathedral of Lisbon, 1114; Sylvester's Process for Waterproofing Stone, 1139

Institution of Civil Engineers—Davison on Deep Well, 42; Mallet on Over-shot Water-wheels, 43; Annual Meeting, 90; Pole on Steam Engines—Clay's New Mode of making Iron, 193; Bremer on Bridge over the Wear—Bishop on American Engine, 242-3; Rankine on Railway Axles, 243; Rankine on Railway Curves—Simms on Application of Horse Power to Water, 266; Kreft on Butterley Iron Works—Oldham on Machine for Weighing Sovereigns—Musket on Experiments at Milton Iron Works, 314; Mackain on Glasgow Water-Works—Robison on Artesian Well at Paris—Baker on Herr Brondel's Water-Pressure Engine, 370; Simms on Bletchley Tunnel, 419, 443; Clutterbuck on Chalk Basin of London, 490; Handcock on Railway Axle—Pellatt on Zinc, 491; Mallet on Action of Air on Cast Iron and Steel, 515, 554; New Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs, 554; Conversation, 594; Hurwood on Clearance of Water at Ipswich—Taylor on Mining Machine in Cornwall—Homerham on Pump-Flaps, 555; Faraday on Ventilation in Light Houses, 637 [see also p. 394]; Pole on Density and Pressure of Steam, 637; Telford Premiums, 1139

Linnean Society—91, 165, 218, 266, 370, 506, 637, 1011, 1073

Medico-Botanical Society—91, 113, 165, 244, 370, 442, 491, 535, 596, 637, 1162

Meteorological Society—267, 401

Microscopical Society—19, 91, 370, 419, 514, 637, 964, 1050, 1162

Numerical Society—Annual Meeting, 596, 699, 1073

Oriental Translation Fund—242

Philological Society—194, 243

Royal Society—Rainey on Motion of Sap—Stark on Nerves—Paradise's Researches in Electricity, Eighteenth Series—Hall on Iris, 216; Belcher's Tide Observations at Tahiti—Hoskins on Phosphate Calcareous, 342; Willis on Lymphatic Vessels—Rainey on descending Fluids of Plants, 343, 553; Sabine's Contributions to Terrestrial Magnetism, 594, 675—Pepys on Respiration of the Leaves of Plants, 594; Higgs on Carbon and Nitrogen—Hayes on Iodide of Potassium—MacLwain on Respiratory Organs of Animals, 676; New Council, 1072

Royal Society of Literature—468, 1029

Royal Institution—Faraday on Light and Ventilation, 394 [see also p. 637]

Society of Antiquaries—443

Society of Arts—91, 115, 163, 216, 266, 345, 394, 420, 491, 514, 533, 553; Distribution of Prizes, 594; 987, 1011, 1029, 1040; Johnston on Shipwrecks—Claudet on the Dactyloscopic Art, 1130

Statistical Society—Report of Education Committee on London Districts, 114; Tremenheere's Agricultural Statistics, 217; Anniversary—Sykes on Statistics of Civil Justice in Bengal, 292; Guy on Influence of Seasons on Sickness and Mortality—Weld on Railway Accidents, 419; Passy on Division of Heritable Property, 490, 595, 1050

Zoological Society—442

SOCIETIES—continued.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—*Letter of Directions from P. M. T.*, 671. *Preliminary Gossip*, 698, 739, 844. *Meeting of Gen. Committee and Report*, 772. *Evening Meeting—President's Address*, 780. *Treasurer's Report*, 781. *Meeting of Gen. Com.*, 782. *Meet. of Gen. Com.*; *Grants of Money*, 804. *Dr. Robinson's Address*, 866 [see also pp. 885, 945, 992, 1027].

Sec. A.—*Mathematical and Physical Science*.—Robinson on Catalogue of Stars, 772. Powell on Elliptic Polarization of Light—Lloyd on Phenomena of Metallic Reflection—Draper on Change by Exposure to Beams of Sun, 773. Meteorological Observations at Plymouth and Devonport—Nott on New Electrical Machine, 796. Lloyd on Graphical Representation—Apjohn on Barometric Formula, 797. Russell's Report on Tides in Scotland—Hodgkinson on Inclination, 798. Robinson on Captive Balloons—Robinson on Fifty Telescopic Stars—Brewster's Reports, 799. Report on Reduction of Meteorological Observations (with a diagram)—McCullagh on Theory of Total Reflexion, 823. Herschel's Report on Nomenclature of Stars—Lloyd on Magnetic Force—Scrope on Artificial Magnets, 824. Joule's Galvanometer—Hamilton on Calculus of Probabilities—Hunt on Changes of Bodies in Dark, 825. Wheatstone on Electro-Magnetic Meteorological Register—Report on Kew Meteorological Observations—Report on Simultaneous Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 846. Herschel on Photographic Process—Brewster on Action of Oils upon Light—On Iceland Spar—Robinson on Barometric Compensation of Pendulum—Report of Committee on Waves, 847. Larcom on Contoured Maps—Möses' Thermometrical Observations at Aden—Note on Terrestrial Magnetism—Green on Specula of Telescopes—Robinson on Index Error of Circle, 848. Knox on Rain in S.W. of Ireland and Suffolk—Brown on Tide at Arbroath—Thomas on Abnormal Tides, 849.

Sec. B.—*Chemistry and Mineralogy*.—Hunt's New Photographic Process—Hunt on Influence of Light on Plants—Tammam on Harmotome—Andrews on Heat of Combustion—Spencer on Paracyanogen—West on Corrosion of Lead by Water, 774. Kane on Colouring Matter—Draper on Decomposition of Carbonic Acid Gas, 775. Hunt on Influence of Light on Metallic Compounds, 799. Mousander on Cerium, &c.—Tammam's Specimens—Dircks on Production of Smoke, 800. Jennings on Agriculture of Cork—Apjohn on Arsenites, 822. Joule on Magneto-Electricity—Apjohn on Hydrometric Formula—Townsend on Minerals of Cork—Lucas on axles of Locomotive Engines—Will on Alkalies (with a diagram)—Knox on Iodine and Fluorine—Armstrong on Hydro-Electric Machine, 826.

Sec. C.—*Geology and Physical Geography*.—Yell on Appalachian Mountains—Togen on Earthquakes, 775. Griffith on Distribution of Currents, 776. Griffith on Limestone Series of Ireland, 800. Phillips on Ordnance Geological Museum—Binyon on New Red Sandstone—Phillips on Stratified Rocks, 801. Murdoch on Pyramidal System as applied to Germany, 802 [see also p. 822]. Hopkins on Glaciers, 802. Report on Earthquakes in Scotland, 803. Williams on Rocks of Lundy Island—Peach on Rocks of Fish in Cornwall—Haines on Limestone in Cork—Griffith on Old Red Sandstone—Murchison on Tertiary Basin of Middle Rhine, 827—Rollevo Map of England and Wales, 849—Portlock on Geology of Corfu—Beamish on Water in Baltic—Jennings on Geological Phenomena in Cork—Griffith on Shells in Sand in Mayo, 850. Forbes's Report on Molusca and Radiolaria of Egean Sea, 867.

Sec. D.—*Zoology and Botany*.—Milliken on Fructification of Violet—Forbes on Nudibranchia, 776. Mackay, Hincks, and Allman, on Specimens of Plants—Blackwall on Araneidae—Clarke on Irish Specimens of Linnaea—Allman on *Plumula repens*, 777. Peach on Marine Testacea—Humphreys on Mollusca of Cork, 778. Hincks on Fuchsia—Report on Zoological Nomenclature, 827. Strickland on Upupa and Ibyx—Catalogue of Birds in Corfu and Ionian Islands—Report on Varieties of Human Race—Heath on People of Navigator's Islands—Dowden on Common Marigold—Clear on Insects found in Cork—Power on Plants of Cork, 829. Carpenter on Microscopic Structure of Shells, 829. Owen's Report on Mammalia of Great Britain (continued)—Strickland on Insessorial Order of Birds—Allman on Cetaceans—Allman on broad-winged Armadillo—On Irish Zoophytes—On a new Gasteropod—Hincks on Uses of Lichens—Waterhouse on Classification of Mammalia, 831. Alder and Hancock on New Mollusca, 832. Thompson on Invertebrate Fauna of Ireland, 832.

Sec. E.—*Medical Science*.—Oiliffs on Disease of Biliary Ducts—Houston on Haemorrhage—Harris on Cure for Aneurism, 778. Pickells on *Oenanthæ Croatica*, 779. Houston on Acardine Feculae—Popham on Gangrene of Lung—Oiliffs on Intestinal Obstructions—Erichson on Introduction of Air into Veins—Cronin on Statistical Results of Amputation—Bevan on Tests for Arsenic—Blake on Physiological Action of Medicines, 852.

Sec. F.—*Statistics*.—Leatham on State of Travelling Poor of England—Beamish's Report of St. Michael's Parish, Cork—Powell's Contributions to Academical Statistics—Taylor on Irish Silk Manufacture—Catlow on Birth and Death—Bullen on Statistics of Kilmurry, 779. Bianconi on Conveyances in Ireland—Taylor on Pauper Lunatics of Ireland—Dowden on Vital Statistics, 803. Lawson on Connexion between Statistics and Political Economy—Osborne on Statistics of Lunacy—Report of Census of Ireland for 1841—Mayer on Infant Industrial Schools of Tuscany, 853. O'Flanagan on Blackwater River, 854.

Sec. G.—*Mechanical Science*.—Ryan on Water as a Moving Power—Russell on Laws of Sound applied to Construction of Buildings (with a diagram), 780, 804—Dircks on Lamps and Gas Burners, 780. Hawks on Manner of Procuring Oil—Taylor on Engine for Draining the Haarlem Lake—Hodgkinson's Report on Elas-

SOCIETIES—continued.

ticity of Solid Bodies, 804. Dircks on Prevention of Smoke—Report of Committee on Form of Ships, 829. Report of Experiments on Steam Engines, 830. Bevan's Paddle-Wheel, 831. Cook's Clock Movement—Leahy on Method of Ascertaining Distances—Hawkins on Concrete—Dean's Method of Raising Sunken Vessels—Fairbairn's Report of Committee on Constitution of Metals—Taylor on Simple Steam Engine—Scrope on Trigonometrical Indicator—Henessey on Machine for Determining Distances, 834.

Soldier of Fortune, by Curling, 1133

Soldiers and Sailors, 61

Solly's Rural Chemistry, 865

Sopwith's Museum of Geology, 754 [see also p. 16]

Southey, Mrs., [see Sigourney].

Spalding Club: Book of Strathbogie, 933

Spalding's Philosophy of Christian Morals, 1090

Spanish Moderate Liberals, 712

Spanish without a Master, by Monteith, 570

Spas Revisited, by Granville, 1004

Stage-Coach, by Mills, 769

Stanley Ghost, The, 61

Statistical Companion to Pocket-Book, by Weld, 61

Stebbing's Church of Christ, 14

Stenography, by Bradley, 981

Stent's Egypt and Holy Land, 609

Stephens's Yucatan, 277, 305

Sterling's Stratford, 734

Stewart's Leisure Hours, 770

—Lord Dacre of Gilsland, 1008

Stoddart and Conolly, Murder of, at Bokhara, 64, 533, 754, 845, 947, 1010, 1093, 1116, 1138, 1161

Stone's (Mrs.) Young Milliner, 437

Story's Love and Literature, 235

Stow's London, by Thoms, 14

Stowe's Mayflower, 1070

Stratford, by Sterling, 754

Strike and Peace, by Bremer, 934

Strutt's Tour in Calabria and Sicily, 232

Studies of New Testament, 943

Sullivan's Dict. of Derivations, 179

—Geography Generalized, 37

Summerly's Hand-Book for Nat. Gallery, 1140; A Merry Christmas to You; 1140; Home Treasury, 628, 1045

Suttor's Culture of Grape Vine in Australia, 901

Swaine's Equity without Compromise, 589

Switzerland, by Mrs. Yates, 588

Sydenham (Lord), Life of, by Scrope, 685, 711

Symbolism, by Moehler, 981

Symons's Light and Life for the People, 589

Synodical Power of Church, by O'Brien, 1043

Synopsis of Government Administrations, 794

Syria Reminiscences of, by Napier, 753

Taste, Hand-Book of, by Fabius Pictor, 639

Tattam's Defence of Church of England, 1008

Taylor's Jerusalem as it was and is, 793

Taylor's Life in the Ranks, 754

—Scenes and Adventures in Afghanistan, 708

Tecumseh, by Colton, 818

Tegart's Reformers of Sixteenth Century, 735

Tegetmeier's View of Organized Bodies, 794

Teignmouth, Life of, by Lord Teignmouth, 564

Temple Church, 39, 301, 338, 445, 501

THEATRES:

Concord Garden—Miss Rainforth's *Semiramis*—The High-wayman, 21. Gustavus, 45. Mothers and Daughters, 92. *Lady of the Lake*, 116. *Maid of Cashmere*: M. and Madame Le *Comte's* *debut*, 141. *Hamlet*: Mr. Gregory's appearance, 166. *Love and Kyrie*: Mrs. M. and Mr. D. *debut*, 211. *Father Klesl's* *Close of Season*, 92. *Benedict's* *benefit*, 676. *Opening*: *Woman—My Wife's Out*, 908. *London Assurance*: *Hoskins's* *debut*—*Offello*, 926. *Close of Season*, 946. *Slight Mistakes*, 95. *Les Eufs* *Castelli*: *Laurens*, 957

Drury Lane: *La Gazzetta*: Miss S. Novello's *debut*, 407. *Symboline*, 92. *Lady Lyons*: *Der Freischütz*, 410. *Blot on the Moon*: *Thompson's* *debut*, 169. *Much Ado about Nothing*: *Macready's* *Benefit*—*Camus*, 220. *Virginia*, 241. *Sappho*: Miss Clara Novello's *debut*—*Mrs. Alfred Shaw*—*Staudigl's* *Alexander*, 347. *Fortunio*, 355. *The Secretary*: *Acton's* *debut*—*Garden*: *Staudigl's* *Polygraph*, 370. *Athalie*: 556. *Close of Season*: Mr. Macready's *debut*—*Withers* with Comments, 573. *Mr. Stretton's* *benefit*, 612. *Opening*: *Siege of Rochelle*—*The Peri*: *Carlotta Grisi's* *debut*, 905. *The Favorite*, 948. *Mrs. A. Shaw's* *Cinderella*—*My Wife's Come*, 965. *Devil Lov'd*, 1051. *Balle's Bohemian Girl*, 1073

Haymarket: *Close of Season*, 68. *Opening*: *Soldier's Daugh-*

ter: Miss Bell's *debut*—*With the Devil*, 61. *Mr. Webster's* *offer* of *Paris*, 552, 571. *London*: Mr. Kyn, 571.

Moohabine, 78. *Who's your Friend?* 732. *Wedding Breakfast*, 735. *Old Parr*, 925. *Railroad Trip*, 965. *Victor and Hortense*—*Know your own Mind*, 957. *Laying a Ghost*, 1051. *Cast in a Trap*, 1076

Her Majesty's Theatre: *Adelicia*: *Conti's* *debut*—*Aurore*: *Du-*

matile's *debut*—*La Tentative*: *Fanny Elsler's*, 288. *Bolero*: *Signora Molteni's* and *Signor Fornari's* *debut*—*Giselle*, 316. *Giselle*—*La Sonnambula*, 346. *La Sonnambula*: *Fornari*, Mario, 371. *Semiramide*: *Grisi*, *Brambilla*, *Fornari*, *Giuseppe*, 382. *La Vie*: *Fornari*, 444. *La Gazzetta Ladra*: *Forbes*, Mario, *Brambilla*, *Giuseppe*, *La Pergola*, *Luigi*, 454. *Linda di Chamounix*, 557. *Onondine*, 588. *Rossini's* *Stabat*, 612. *Don Pasquale*, 637. *Il Partitano*, 678. *La Cenerentola*, 717. *Costa's* *benefit*: *Le Défîre d'un Peintre*, 718. *Close*, 757

Princess's Theatre—*La Sonnambula*: *debut*: *Garcia* and *Caron's* *debut*—*La Cenerentola*, 116. *Little Red Riding Hood*, 142. *Three Guesses*, 143. *Tancred*: *Mme. Flower* and *Mr. Weiss*, 422. *La Gazzetta Ladra*, 676. *Geraldine*, 577. *Mr. and Mrs. Kerley*, 576

St. James's Theatre—*French Plays*—*Opening of Season*: *Madame du Barry*: *debut*: *Madame Albert* and *Mdlle. Madie*, *Prospér*, 68. *L'omelette Fantastique*—*Marie*, 117. *L'Ami Grandet*—*La Meunière de Marly*, 165. *Mdlle. Plessy*: *Le*

THEATRES—continued.

Portrait Vivant, 21. *Clémence*—*Le Legs*, 316. *Mde. Doche* and *Véronet's* *debut*, 347. *Les Mémoires du Dr. D.*—*Le Débutante*, 396. *Vernet*, 444. *Voltaire en Vendôme*—*La Nuit aux Soufflets*—*Indiana et Charlemagne*: *Dijon*, and *Le Vassor*, 493. *Bouffé's* *Père Grandet*—*Le Père Turututu*—*Le Gamin de Paris*, 574. *Close of Season*, 700. *Le Astic's*—396

Thoughts on Mental Functions, 609

Thunder Storms, by Snow Harris, 733

Tintern, Stonehenge, &c., by Prentice, 548

Todd on Gout and Rheumatic Fever, 754

Tombstones, Paget on, 650

Towers's Croton Aqueduct, 974; [see also 1046]

Townsend's Hist. of House of Commons, 405

Trench's Genoveva, 211

Trollope's Hargrave, 333

—Jessie Phillips, 956

—The Lauringtons, 1107

Tucker's Life of Earl of St. Vincent, 1061, 1085, 1105

Tuft Hunter, The, by Lord William Lennox, 178

Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 329

Turner's Caister Castle, 1158

Turning, by Holtzapfel, 156

Twining on Cretinism, 588 [see also p. 1050]

Tymms's Family Topographer—Middlesex, 670

United Irishmen, by Madden, 581

Universities, English, by Huber, 838

Vaughan's Age of Great Cities, 53

Protestant Non-Conformity, 609

Verisimilitudes, 982

Vetch on Canal between Mediterra. and Red Sea, 1090

Viator's Poems, 509

Vigils, by Leopold Schefer, 732 [see also p. 314]

Vignancour's Poetry of Bearn, 8

Violet, Mons., by Marryat, 1069

Virgin Islands, Letters from, 651

Vision, Möses on—(*Poggendorf's* Annalen), 458

Voice from Holy Land, 735

Voice from the Vintage, 754

Von Raumer on Poetics of Aristotle, 259

Wakefield, Cameron's Notabilities of, 589

Wale's Nature, 843

Walpole's Letters to Sir H. Mann, 624, 646, 667

Waltheoff, by Worsley, 177

Waltzing, Reform your, 981

War and Peace, by Jay, 259

Ward's Journal of S. Curwen, 207

Washing Book, Ladies' Polyglott, 944

Waterson's Cyclopaedia of Commerce, 630

Waterson on Moral and Spiritual Culture, 1008

Wathen on Arts of Ancient Egypt, 588

Weil's Mohammed and his Doctrines, 1037

Wellesley, Viscount—Fifth Political Word, 223

Westmacott (*Sir R.*'s) Lectures on Sculpture, 157, 212, 260, 308, 365, 439

Westminster Abbey, 63; by an Amateur, 112, 214; *the Ecclesiologist*, 269; *Letter on the Appropriate Disposal of Monuments*, by Westmacott, 672

Whimsicalities, by Thomas Hood, 1155

White's Elements of Universal History, 260

Whitefriars, 1159

White People and Church of Scotland, 865

Who should educate the Prince of Wales? 712

Wigan's Brighton and its three Climates, 901

Wight, Isle of, *Gwilliam's* Rambles in, 589

Wilde's Austria, 563

Wilkie (*Sir D.*) Life of, by Cunningham, 357, 386, 411

Wilkin's Flower Girl, 695

Williams on Primitive Tradition, 712

Willich's Tithe Commutation Tables for 1843, 109

Willich on Spas, Languor and Palsy, 711

Wilkinson's Voyage round Scotland, 55, 84

Windsor Castle, by Ainsworth, 609

Winstow on Insanity in Criminal Cases, 253

Woman in England, by Miss Lawrence, 151

Women and Female Children, Condition of, 257

World, Voyage round, by Capt. Sir E. Belcher, 173

Worley's Borgia, 177

Wright's Study of Creation, 529

Wrongs of Women, by Charlotte Elizabeth, 981

Wyandotte, by J. F. Cooper, 792

Xanthian Expedition, (59), 739, 756, 1093

Yacht Voyage in Mediterranean, 11

Yarrell's Hist. of British Birds, 900

Yates's (Mrs. A.), Letters from Switzerland, 588

Yates's Modern History of Egypt, 37

Yearsley on Enlarged Tonsil & Elongated Uvula, 260

Young England's Little Library, 1161

Young Maiden, by Muzey, 695

Young Milliner, by Mrs. Stone, 437

Young Student, by Mde. Guiot, 1008

Yucatan, Stephens's, 277, 305

Zealand (New), Dieffenbach's Travels in, 125

Zincal, The, by Borrow, 333

Zoology of Voyage of H.M.S. Sulphur, 960

Zornlin's World of Waters, 712

Zschokke's Hours of Meditation, by Haas, 1008

Zurich Letters, 876

PRIZE ESSAY—TWENTY GUINEAS.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF ASSISTANT DRAPERS, appointed for the purpose of obtaining an Abridgment of the Hours of Business, offer **TWENTY GUINEAS** for the best practical **ESSAY** "On the Evils of the present State of the Slave Trade, and the Measures to be adopted to effect the Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Condition of the Drapers of the Metropolis; and on the Advantages likely to result from an Abridgment in reference to the Employed, the Employers, and the Public."

The Committee, in their Resolution for securing a complete and searching exposition of this question, expect that the **Essay** will not only treat the subject on principle, but also lay it open in all its details.

The **MS.** must be sent to the **Secretary** on or before the 6th February, 1843, with a **Postage** attached, containing the name and address of the author.

The **Essay** not to exceed **32 octavo** pages, and to become the exclusive property of the Committee.

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to act as **Adjudicators**—

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL,
W. D. OWEN, Esq. Great Coram-street; and

A MEMBER of the Central Committee.

Any further information may be obtained on application to **Mr. NEILSON**, 1, CORAM-STREET, LONDON, or to the

Committee Room, **Crown and Anchor Tavern,** 4th January, 1843.

17, Upper Eaton-street, Finsbury.

NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY. The Fourth Edition, Corrected, in a large vols. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. boards, or 12s. bound.

A TREATISE ON NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY, adapted to the Purposes of Elementary Instruction; with an Extensive Series of Examples for Exercise, and all the Tables requisite for Nautical Computations; with Rules and Examples adapted to the 'Nautical Almanac' for the Year 1843. By EDWARD RIDDELL, F.R.A.S., Master of the Nautical School, Greenwich Hospital.

London: Robert Baldwin, 47, Paternoster-row.

Also, extracted from the above work, price only 2s. 6d., **Tables of the Logarithms of Numbers, and of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, to Six Places of Decimals.**

FRENCH GRAMMAR FOR PRIVATE TUITION. In **several** vols. in cloth, the Eighth Edition of **A GUIDE TO THE FRENCH LANGUAGE**, especially devised for Persons who wish to Study the Elements of that Language without the assistance of a Teacher.

By J. P. LE BRETHON.

London: Robert Baldwin, 47, Paternoster-row. **F** A Key to the Exercises in the above Work, by means of which any person of a mature understanding may acquire the elements of the French language practically, as **such**—the teacher writing by the side of, and, with a very superficial knowledge of it, may teach it to others. Directions are given in the Key to parents not accustomed to teach languages, who wish to instruct their children, with the assistance of this book, how they must proceed. Price 8s.

The Fourth Edition, in 12mo, price 5s. bound. **A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF ALGEBRA**, designed for the Use of Schools and Private Tuition. By PETER NICHOLSON and J. ROWBOTHAM. ****** In this edition the authors have not only introduced some important original matter, particularly on proportion, imagination, and mechanics, &c., but have also endeavoured to illustrate many parts of the work by such alterations as will make it still more acceptable to the public. London: Robert Baldwin, 47, Paternoster-row. Also, price 8s. bound,

A Key to the above work, containing the Solutions of more than 900 Problems, by the use of which, and the Algebra, a person may acquire a knowledge of this valuable Science without the assistance of a Master.

CASWALL'S HISTORY OF MORMONISM.

In post 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

THE PROPHET OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, or the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the **MORMONS**, or **LATTER-DAY SAINTS**. To which is appended, an Analysis of the Book of **MORMON**. By the Rev. HENRY CASWELL, M.A.

Professor of Divinity in Kemper College, Missouri; and Author of 'America and the American Church.'

Rivingtons, St. Paul's-Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

Also, by the same Author,

The City of the Mormons; or, Three Days at Nauvoo, in 1842. Price 1s. 6d.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols. **C O L L E G E L I F E**. By J. HEWLETT, M.A.

Late of Worcester College, Oxford.

Author of 'Peter Priggin, "The Parish Clerk," &c. A work which will gratify many tastes.'—*Athenaeum.* 'Remarkably pleasant and amusing volumes.'—*Times.* 'A decided success.'—*Review of the Month.*

'The clear, practical, popular College Life to us with as much spirit as fidelity.' All readers who are fond of a hearty laugh will derive much amusement from the perusal of these highly humorous volumes.'—*Sun.*

A new and interesting book—full of reality, of character, of humour, of spirit, and of fun; a book which will be perused with pleasure and advantage by every class of readers.'

Naval and Military Gazette.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MENDELSSOHN'S NEW SYMPHONY, No. 3, (dedicated, by permission, to Her Most Gracious Majesty, arranged as a Pianoforte Duet by the Author.) Price 12s.

Mendelssohn's Trio for Pianoforte, Violin, and Bass, 12s.

do. Pianoforte, Flute, and Bass, 12s.

4th Book of Original Melodies for Pianoforte, 6s.

Barcarole, a Melody for do. 1s.

Scherzo, a Melody for do. 1s.

17 Variations Scérieuses, for do. 4s.

Prelude and Fugue, for do. 2s.

Fughetta, for the Organ, 1s.

The Garland; Song, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, the Words by Thos. Moore, Esq. 1s. 6d.

A Pianoforte Score of Mendelssohn's latest Work,

'The Choruses to the Antigone,' will also shortly be published

By J. J. Ewer & Co. 6s, Newgate-street.

ATKINSON'S AFGHANISTAN.

Post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

THE EXPEDITION into AFGHANISTAN;

Notes and Sketches descriptive of the Country, contained in a Personal Narrative during the Campaign. By JAMES ATKINSON, Esq.

"This Volume contains the most detailed account that has appeared of the Expedition into Afghanistan. The writer appears to have been a most active and intelligent observer. Many interesting particulars regarding the fortunes of Dost Mahomed will be found in this volume."—*Morning Herald.*

London: W. H. Allen & Co. 7s, Leadenhall-street.

SECOND EDITION, WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS.

Now ready, in 3 vols. small 8vo, with a finely coloured Portrait of the Emperor of China, a Map, and other illustrations, 21s. bound.

NARRATIVE OF THE

W A R I N C H I N A,

From the Commencement to the Close.

With Sketches of that almost unknown Country.

By Commander J. ELLIOT BINGHAM, R.N.

"The completest account of the Chinese war yet given to the world."—*Review of the Month.*

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

N.B. A few copies of the finely coloured Portrait of the Emperor of China, may be had separately, price 5s. each.

HONE'S EVERY DAY BOOK, TABLE

BOOK, and YEAR BOOK.

Just published, New Editions of Mr. Hone's Every Day Book, Table Book, and Year Book. Each volume of these valuable books, complete of itself, may be purchased separately during the Christmas Holidays, at the low price of 8s., originally published at 14s.

It is frequently a subject of deep consideration amongst parents how they can best entertain and instruct their children during the Christmas Vacation. The Publisher has now composed a new Every Day Book, as a work calculated to charm and entertain all ages, and to convey information and instruction to the young in that delightful manner which transforms a task into an amusement, and renders the book a most acceptable holiday present.

London: printed for Thomas Tegg, 73, Cheapside; and sold by all other Booksellers.

WARDEN'S REVEALED RELIGION, BY NICHOLS.

In 1 large vol. 8vo. price 12s, bound in cloth,

SCRIPTURE Exhibited in its PURITY and

SIMPLICITY; being a system of Revealed Religion, digested under proper heads, and composed in the express words of Holy Writ: containing all that the Sacred Records reveal with respect to Doctrine and Duty, Praise and Precious Promises, and Prophecy; by the late Rev. JOHN WARDEN, M.A. The second edition, corrected and enlarged, by JAMES NICHOLS, M.A. London: printed for Thomas Tegg, 73, Cheapside; and sold by all other Booksellers.

MEADOWS'S SPANISH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

In a very large pocket volume, printed in pearl type, price 7s. bound in cloth; or 7s. 6d. in case,

A NEW SPANISH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

IN 2 VOLS. 1. Spanish and English; 2. English and Spanish. The first comprehends all the Spanish Words and their proper Accents, and every noun with gender. The second, with the addition of many new Words, containing the various meanings of English Verbs, in Alphabetical order, all of them preceded by the Spanish Verb, and rendered in a simple and descriptively sense. By F. C. MEADOWS, M.A. Author of the New French Pronouncing Dictionary, also the New Italian and English Dictionary, Grammars, &c.

London: printed for Thomas Tegg, 73, Cheapside; and may be had of all other Booksellers.

Just published, in 8vo, price 10s. 6d. bis.

SELECT WORKS of the Rev. CHARLES LESLIE, M.A.

Containing a short and easy Method with the Deists—a short and easy Method with the Jews—the Trials of Christianity demonstrated—the Case stated between the Church of Rome and the Church of England—the Qualifications of a Clergyman to administer the Sacraments.

The Translation of the Vulgate have been selected from the Works of the Rev. Charles Leslie, with the approbation of the Prelates of the Established Church in Ireland, for the use of Students of Divinity and Candidates for Holy Orders. They are carefully revised, and the author of his Theological Works, in two volumes folio, published in 1721. And in some parts they are corrected by a comparison with the present editions, which had been published under the superintendence of the Author himself.

Dublin: Andrew Milliken, Bookseller to the University. London: Whittaker & Co.

MR. JAMES'S NEW WORK.

Nearly ready, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

F O R E S T D A Y S.

By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.
Author of 'Morley Ernest,' 'The Robber,' &c.

II.

MORLEY ERNSTEIN, OR THE TENANTS OF THE HEART.

3 vols. post 8vo.

LIFE AND TIMES OF RICHARD COEUR DE LION.

SAUNDERS & OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

AGENTS—for IRELAND, J. CUMMING, Dublin; for SCOTLAND, BELL & BRADFUTE, Edinburgh.

Also, the New Editions of

LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BOYLE'S COURT GUIDE

FOR 1843,

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND CORRECTED.

TO ALL WHO HAVE CONSERVATORIES, GREENHOUSES, AND GARDENS.

On Saturday, January 7, price 6d, stamped to go free by Post,

THE FIRST NUMBER FOR 1843 OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A Weekly Record of Rural Economy and General News.

The HORTICULTURAL PART edited by PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

Such has been the success of 'THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE,' that it has already a sale far beyond any contemporary of a like character—a sale which has gone on progressively increasing from the commencement. This fact, gratifying as it is to the Proprietors, will only stimulate them to further exertions; and they, therefore, merely refer to THE PAST AS AN EARNEST OF THE FUTURE, and announce, for the information of the public generally, the nature of the Publication.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE is, in the first place, a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, or Garden Botany, and such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, with Notices and Criticisms of all works of importance on such subjects. Connected with this are WEEKLY CALENDARS OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and adapted to the objects of persons in every station of life; so that the Cottager with a few rods of ground before his door, the Amateur who has only a greenhouse, and the Manager of extensive gardens, are alike informed each week of the routine of operations which the varying seasons render necessary. It moreover contains very extensive Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings at home and abroad—Notices of Novelties and Improvements—in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession, benefit the condition of the workman, or conduce to the pleasure of his employer; accompanied with Woodcuts, whenever the matter treated of requires that mode of illustration. Replies to all questions connected with the object of the Paper are also given weekly in great detail; and although the Paper is not, strictly speaking, an Agricultural Journal, yet it contains full Reports of the Proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society, and much valuable information upon the more interesting subjects of discussion in this branch of inquiry.

IN THE SECOND PLACE, that description of domestic and political News is introduced which is usually found in a Weekly Newspaper. It is unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say that the Proprietors do not range themselves under the banners of any party; their earnest endeavours are to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive Record of Facts only—a Newspaper in the true sense of the word—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions: their object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of Nature, not of man. The reader is thus furnished, in ADDITION TO THE PECULIAR FEATURE OF THE JOURNAL, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day, as supersedes the necessity of his providing himself with any other Weekly Paper.

Each year commences a new Volume, and is complete in itself.

A Prospectus, with List of Contributors, may be had on application, or by letter, at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-garden.

PARTIES INTENDING TO COMMENCE WITH THE NEW VOLUME had better give their orders at once to any News-vender.

NICHOLS,
orth,
and Religious
express words
records reveal
Faith
M. A.
HOLDS, A.
le; and sold

IONARY.
pe, price 7s;
H. D. C.
English; &
the Spanish
in its gender,
all
simpler
order
of the New
and Eng-
and may be

CHARLES
method with
the Truth
in the applications
of the new
of the
Theological
and in some
previous
influence.

RT.

E;

tem-
grati-
er to

the

of

that

ex-
ary.

for

ing

er;

ions

ctly

and

on a

and

con-

er is

and

on a

and

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT.
Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo, with 28 Plates, price 10s. 6d. in cloth boards, a new Work, entitled

EXAMPLES OF RAILWAY MAKING;
which, although not of English Practice, are submitted, with Practical Illustrations, to the Civil Engineer and to the British and Irish Public, by John WEALE, 39, High Holborn.

Will be published in January, price 5s. cloth.
THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
for 1843, containing the List of University Electors
Dublin; Andrew Murray, 5, Grafton-street, Bookseller to the University; London: Whittaker & Co. And may be obtained by Booksellers in the Country through their respective Agents in London or Dublin.

This day is published, price 6s. 6d., in 1 vol. post 8vo. with a Portrait.

THE LIFE of ROBERT POLLOK,
Author of 'The Course of Time.'
By his Brother, DAVID POLLOK, A.M.
With Selections from his Manuscripts.

Lately published, the Sixteenth Edition, of
The Course of Time. Price 7s. 6d., neatly bound
In cloth. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

ETON SCHOOL BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN engaged in preparing Youths for Eton, or anxious to use the AUTHORIZED ETON PUBLICATIONS, can be furnished with complete Catalogues of them gratis, on application, by Post or otherwise, to the Publisher, E. P. WILLIAMS, ETON, and at the ETON WAREHOUSE, 5, BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, (5 doors from FLEET-STREET); from whence Gentlemen can be supplied with Works in every Department of Literature.

* Several of the ETON Books having recently undergone considerable improvement, the Gentlemen should be particularly given their orders, which can be executed through any Bookseller in Town or Country, or direct from the Publisher, WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

* The usual Advantages to Gentlemen engaged in Tuition.
ETON WAREHOUSE,
5, BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON,
December 31st, 1842.

ETON GREEK RUDIMENTS.

GRÆCÆ GRAMMATICÆ RUDIMENTA MINORA, pars prima, continens ODAS OLYMPICAS; Notas, et Exemplaria, Anales, &c. ad GULIELMUS GIFFORD COOKSELEY, A.M., Regiae Scholæ Etonensis & Magistri Adjutorius.

Eton: printed and sold by E. P. Williams; and at the Eton Warehouse, 5, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, (5 doors from Fleet-street,) London.

* The PYTHIANS will shortly appear.

NEW CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

This day is published, Part I, price 4s. of
PINDARI CARMINA: ad fidem Textus

BOCKHIANI, Pars Prima, continens ODAS OLYMPICAS; Notas, et Exemplaria, Anales, &c. ad GULIELMUS GIFFORD COOKSELEY, A.M., Regiae Scholæ Etonensis & Magistri Adjutorius.

Eton: printed and sold by E. P. Williams; and at the Eton Warehouse, 5, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, (5 doors from Fleet-street,) London.

* The PYTHIANS will shortly appear.

A DICTIONARY OF GREEK and ROMAN BIOGRAPHY and MYTHOLOGY. BY VARIOUS CONTRIBUTORIS. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, A.M., Ph.D., Editor of the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.'

To be continued in Quarterly Parts, and to form one octavo volume.

* A Prospectus, with the List of Contributors, may be had on application to the Publishers, or through any Bookseller. Printed for TAYLOR & WALTON, 28, Upper Gower-street.

In one closely-printed volume, 500 pages, price 10s. 6d.

A POPULAR HISTORY of BRITISH INDIA, CHINA, and the Insular Possessions of England in the Eastern Seas.

W. COOKE TAYLOR, L.L.D.
It is precisely such a summary as was wanted by the general reader. Such a volume, in particular, has long been wanted in our schools, where little is taught of India more than may be learned at a geographical exercise; and yet the stirring and romantic history of the place, looking out of view its importance, should recommend it to the teacher, likely to prove a welcome and animating addition to the usual course of historical instruction."—John Bull, Nov. 18.

J. Madden & Co. 8, Leadenhall-street.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS, AND WORKS ON THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

THE LATIN POCKET DICTIONARY, designed for the JUNIOR FORMS in SCHOOLS; and intended to furnish all the assistance required by the Student preparatory to the study of Ainsworth. By THOMAS HATCH, A.M. Newly printed, price 4s. bound.

MODERN FRENCH CONVERSATION containing Elementary Phrases and New Easy Dialogues, in French and English, on the most familiar subjects; forming a Hand-book for Travellers, and a Manual for Schools. By W. A. BELLENGER. 16th edition, price 2s. 6d. bound.

A THEORETICAL ITALIAN GRAMMAR with a new set of Exercises, entirely selected from Italian Classic Authors. By ANGELO CRUTTI. 2d edition, price 10s. 6d.

THE PRACTICAL ELOCUTIONIST; being Extracts from the most esteemed Writers and Orators, arranged according to a new system of Punctuation, illustrative of the principles of Elocution, and adapted to form accomplished Readers and Speakers. By ALEXANDER BELL, Professor of Elocution. Price 5s. 6d. bound.

THE PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT and SCHOOL EXAMINER; embracing Miscellaneous Questions and Facts in General History, Literature, and Science; adapted to answer the most difficult and difficult questions, and designed to form an Encyclopedia, or epitome of General Knowledge. By the Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS, M.A. Price 5s. 6d. bound.

STENOGRAPHY RE-MODELED. A Treatise developing an entirely New System of Short-hand Writing, on the basis of Grammar and the Analogy of Language. By J. FANCUTT. Price 3s. 6d.

THE MIRROR of POPULAR KNOWLEDGE; containing Ten Thousand Points of useful and necessary Information. To which are added, Scientific Recreations; or, the Why and Because of Science; with an Epitome of English History. By the Rev. PERCY BALDWIN, M.A. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

London: Sherwood, Gilbert & Pigeon, Paternoster-row.

PRINTED FOR
Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans.

JUST PUBLISHED,

1 very thick vol. 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d. handsomely bound
in cloth,

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA
OF
ARCHITECTURE,
HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL, and
PRACTICAL.

By JOSEPH GWILT.

Containing 1,102 pages, illustrated with more than 1,000 Engravings on Wood by R. Branton, from Drawings by John Sebastian Gwilt.

Forming the Fourteenth of the Series of
ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES.

Opinions of the Press.

From *The Bull* of Nov. 12, 1842.

This valuable Encyclopædia embraces a complete body of architecture, which has hitherto been a desideratum in the literature of the fine arts; since, though many are the treatises on separate departments of the art, this is the first attempt which has combined the history of the several styles in one complete whole.

The object has been to present the student with the knowledge indispensable to the exercise of his profession, and this end Mr. Gwilt seems fully to have attained. But the use of the work is not confined to the architect. As a guide to the formation of a correct taste, part of the treatise will be found for the layman part an equal source and delight of interest. The opening chapters, in which architecture is traced from its origin, and through all its varieties, down to the time of George III., form a volume of themselves, full of curious and instructive information, and the illustrations, though not of the principal buildings, ancient and modern, of a different interest, but possessing a more immediate practical utility, are the sections treating of the most desirable constructions of edifices at the present time. Much of the information embodied in the work will be found elsewhere, with nothing of importance to form it in precise writing is omitted.

The work is completed by an index; and by a *Glossary*, which is a work of itself, and might almost serve alone as a dictionary of architecture. The illustrative cuts are of the first order of art, and upwards of one thousand in number.

From *The Standard* of Nov. 17, 1842.

There is not a subject which applies to architecture but what has been carefully collated and dilated upon in this valuable Encyclopædia—a work not only to the practical man, but to the student and the general reader, who wishes to inform his mind upon a subject fast becoming a necessary portion of elegant education. The remarks upon the laws relating to buildings, dilapidations, and valuations of property, would alone justify a short review of the work; and the Glossary, containing a list of principal articles, at all times of interest, and their works, adds to its value as a book of reference. Upwards of 1,000 illustrations adorn its pages, all of which appear to be drawn with the greatest care, and are engraved upon wood with artistic clearness and effect. Those in illustration of the Elizabethan period are particularly well drawn, and we have had the satisfaction of calling attention to.

From *The Spectator* of Nov. 19, 1842.

This elaborate and learned work constitutes a complete body of architecture, giving such information concerning its history, theory, and practice, as students and practitioners should acquire, and which the amateur and general reader may wish to refer to. The vast mass of matter is admirably arranged, put into a condensed and clear form, and illustrated with wood-cuts, which are well drawn, and the illustrations are well suited to the text. The history of architecture from the earliest ages is traced through various countries and periods, and the relations of the several styles to each other are distinctly shown: this portion may be read throughout as a complete treatise. Mr. Gwilt is a man of great acquirements, though his learning, which has a decided bent for architecture, is not equal to his knowledge of architecture sufficient for casual use, and it includes a chronological list of architects, with their principal edifices, as well as a classified catalogue of works on the subject. The engravings are beautifully executed. We shall have occasion to return to the consideration of one or two points suggested by the perusal of this volume.

From *The Globe* of Nov. 22, 1842.

Accuracy is the first requisite in works purely scientific, for the absence of which neither beauty of style nor expensiveness of illustration can be a compensation. The next desideratum is that they be sufficiently elaborate in description to afford full information, and that the illustrations be well drawn. We find that these are given in sufficient numbers, so that no void is left in studying the science or art to which they relate; and, at the same time, that economy is so kept in view, as that the works are accessible to as many as possible who are desirous of availing themselves of the assistance they afford. The engravings are beautifully executed. We shall have occasion to return to the consideration of one or two points suggested by the perusal of this volume.

From *The Britannic* of Dec. 10, 1842.

It is no idle compliment to Mr. Gwilt, to say that in the composition of his work he seems to have had the eternal durability of the great principles of architecture constantly before him, and that he has wished on a single volume all the care, and knowledge, and labor, which any man could possibly exert in a work on one department of art so complex in all its parts, so ably executed, containing so vast a store of information, enriched so abundantly with illustrations, and so handsomely produced, as is even in these enterprising times, a novelty, which is not only unequalled but is scarcely paralleled.

The volume opens with a description of the history of architecture, in which every distinctive style is not only noticed but delineated, its leading characteristics marked, and its origin, progress, and decline distinctly traced. From the first rude hut, to a cavelike dwelling, however, we are led through a broad and splendid column, and arch, and dome, and arch, and the art which began by constructing habitations to shelter man from the inclemency of the weather, becomes the greatest triumph of the human capacity, the most enduring and lasting monument of the power and ingenuity of man, and the evidence of a people's prosperity and elevation of mind.

The theory of the art is next fully treated of, and then its practice, illustrated with numberless sections, drawings, elevations, and plans. The volume includes a compendious digest of all law relative to building, a copious encyclopædia of terms, and an index, to facilitate the task of reference.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES,
PUBLISHED BY

JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand.

THE INSTRUCTOR; or, Progressive Lessons in General Knowledge. With Questions for Examination upon each Lesson. In 7 vols., each being complete in itself.

Vol. I. EXERCISES and CONVERSATION, with easy Lessons from History.—**Vol. II. LESSONS on HOUSES, FURNITURE, FOOD, and CLOTHING;**—**Vol. III. LESSONS on the UNIVERSE;**—**Vol. IV. LESSONS on ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, and MINERAL KINGDOM;**—**Vol. V. THE MONTHS, and the SEASONS;**—**Vol. VI. DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY;** with Popular Statistics of the various Continents and Divisions of the Globe.—**Vol. VII. ELEMENTS of MODERN HISTORY.**

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH COMPOSITION, adapted to the use of both Sexes. By the Rev. J. EDWARDS, M.A., Second Master of King's College School, London. 2s. 6d.

OUTLINES of SACRED HISTORY; from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of Jerusalem, 7th edition, with Engravings, 3s. 6d.

BIBLE MAPS for SCHOOLS. A Series of New and Accurate Maps, with Geographical and Historical Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures. Sewed, 2s.

Bound in cloth, with the Maps beautifully coloured, 7s. 6d.

BIBLE MAPS; accompanied by Explanatory Memoirs, and a copious Index of Scriptural and Modern Names, and forming a complete Historical and Descriptive Atlas of Scripture Geography. By WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

BIBLE NARRATIVE chronologically arranged, in the words of the authorized Version; continued an Historical Account of the Jewish Nation; and forming a consecutive History from the Creation to the Termination of the Jewish Polity. Dedicated by permission to the Lord Bishop of Winchester. By Miss R. M. ZORNLIN. 2d edition, revised, with a set of Maps, 7s.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY; Histories of the Lives and Conduct of the Principal Characters of the Old and New Testament. By E. FARR. 4s. 6d.

READINGS in NATURAL THEOLOGY; or, the Testimony of Nature to the Being, Perfections, and Government of God. By the Rev. H. PERGUS. 4s.

ABBOTT'S READER: a SERIES of FAMILIAR PIECES, in PROSE and VERSE; calculated to exert a MORAL INFLUENCE on the HEARTS and LIVES of YOUNG PERSONS. By the Authors of 'The Young Christian.' 4th edition, 2s.

THE CLASS READING-BOOK; designed to furnish Youth with Information on a variety of subjects. Compiled by GEORGE LUDLOW, Master of the Reading and Writing School at Chert's Hospital, Hertford. 4th edition, enlarged, and improved, 3s. 6d.

A SCHOOL HISTORY of ENGLAND; with a copious Chronology, Tables of Contemporary Sovereigns, and Questions for Examination. Abridged from the 'FAMILY HISTORY of ENGLAND.' Strongly bound, 6s.

READINGS in POETRY; a Selection from the best English Poets, from Spenser to the Present Time. With Biographical Sketches and Notes. 6th edition, 4s. 6d.

READINGS in BIOGRAPHY; a Selection of the Lives of Eminent Men of all Nations. 4th edition, 4s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT HISTORY; the Political History, Geographical Positions, and Social State of the Principal Nations of Antiquity; carefully Digested from the Ancient Writers, and Illustrated by the Discoveries of Modern Scholars and Travellers. By W. C. TAYLOR, L.L.D. M.R.A.S. 3d edition, enlarged, 10s. 6d.

By the same Author, 2d edition, enlarged, 10s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL of MODERN HISTORY; the Rise and Progress of the Principal European Nations, their Political History, and the Changes in their Social Condition; with a History of the Colonies founded by Europeans.

READINGS in SCIENCE; familiar EXPLANATIONS of Appearances and Principles in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. 3d edition, with many Engravings, 5s.

EASY LESSONS in MECHANICS; with Familiar Illustrations, showing the practical Application of the various Mechanical Principles. 2d edition revised, with numerous Woodcuts, 3s.

MINERALS and METALS; their Natural History and Uses in the Arts; with Accounts of Mines and Mining. 2d edition, with Engravings, 2s. 6d.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.

REVIEWS

Military Operations at Cabul. With a Journal of Imprisonment in Afghanistan. By Lieut. Vincent Eyre, Bengal Artillery. Murray.

This is the first voice that has reached us from the late prisoners at Cabul—the first clear and consistent account of the disasters that overwhelmed a British Army, and brought disgrace on the British name. That voice is, to our taste, somewhat loud and sharp. Mr. Eyre speaks over-confidently—as one having authority to condemn; as if, indeed, he were the representative of many, and backed by their declared judgment. Now if this be so, it may be a question how far he was at liberty to indulge in such severe censures on his superior officers, whose conduct is, perhaps, at this very moment undergoing official inquiry. We are, indeed, told in the preface, that "all such investigations will have been closed before a copy of the book can find its way to India;" but may not those who have written it, or sanctioned its publication, have been called as evidence? and does it not tend to warp the judgment of any man, that he has already recorded his opinion in the face of Europe? Our courts of law, we believe, act on this supposition; and such a publication would in England be held as a valid objection to a juryman, and as tending to shake confidence even in a witness. Is the witness more entitled to credit, because the fact of publication does not happen to be known? We are quite sure that Mr. Eyre speaks the truth, and nothing but the truth, according to his belief; every page of his book confirms this opinion: but in the progress of the inquiry going on in India, a thousand circumstances may be brought forward, that were unknown to him as a subordinate officer, and which must materially affect the question at issue, on which, however, he stands pledged in the face of his country. There is hardly one person who was in authority at Cabul, who is not, in this book, severely censured. The Envoy, Sir William Macnaghten, comes off best, and is, indeed, highly praised for his chivalrous intrepidity; but at last "his mind lost its equipoise;" and throughout Macnaghten and Burnes are both censured for their political remissness and want of foresight before the rebellion broke out; Burnes especially:—

"No man, surely, in a highly responsible public situation—especially in such a one as that held by the late Sir Alexander Burnes—ought ever to indulge in a state of blind security, or to neglect salutary warnings, however small. It is indisputable that such warnings had been given to him; especially by a respectable Afghan named Taj-Mahomed, on the very previous night, who went in person to Sir A. Burnes to put him on his guard, but retired disgusted by the incredulity with which his assertions were received."

The outbreak itself, we are subsequently informed, was got up by Shah Soojah, to get rid of Burnes!

"Capt. Conolly obtained convincing proof that Shah Shoojah originated the rebellion with a view to get rid of Burnes, whom he detested, and of several chiefs, whom he hoped to see fall a sacrifice to our vengeance; little anticipating the ruinous result to himself and to us. Poor Burnes had made but few friends among the chiefs, who now never mention his name but in terms of the bitterest hatred and scorn. He seems to have kept too much aloof from them; thus they had no opportunity of appreciating his many valuable qualities, and saw in him only the traveller, who had come to spy the nakedness of the land, in order that he might betray it to his countrymen. The King considered him as a personal enemy, and dreaded his probable succession to the post of Envoy on the departure of Sir W. Macnaghten."

As to the military commanders, they were,

according to Mr. Eyre, mere old women, or worse; Elphinstone, an amiable man, but worn out; "illness had materially affected his nerves, perhaps his intellect." "His fate," we are told, "ought to serve as a warning to others of his class, who, priding themselves on a *Peninsular* fame of some thirty years' standing, are too apt to forget the inroads time may have meanwhile made on mind and body;" and the General's incapacity, "not being redeemed by the qualities of his second, proved the ruin of us all." Here we have reputations knocked down like nine-pins! Now, for our own part, we shall wait the issue of the Inquiry, before we allow our judgment to be prejudiced against men hitherto of unsullied reputation; and shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the painful narrative of suffering, about which there can be no doubt.

It was early in the morning of the 2nd of November, that intelligence was brought into the cantonment that a popular outbreak had taken place in the city, and that an attack had been made on the houses of all the British officers residing in Cabul. Before 9 o'clock on the same day Burnes and his companions were murdered. Yet little danger was apprehended. It was still believed to be a mere tumult, and no measures were taken demonstrative of British energy and power. The next day, Major Swaine and his regiment, proceeding to join Brigadier Shelton's force near the Lahore Gate, were driven back into the cantonment; and the 37th regiment, on its return from Khoord Cabul, was attacked by 3,000 Giljyes, but "managed" to save all its baggage, excepting a few tents. The enemy also took possession of the King's Garden, and thus cut off all communication with the commissariat fort; indeed, the latter was abandoned the next day:—

"It is beyond a doubt that our feeble and ineffectual defence of this fort, and the valuable booty it yielded, was the first *fatal* blow to our supremacy at Cabul. * * It no sooner became generally known that the commissariat fort, upon which we were dependent for supplies, had been abandoned, than one universal feeling of indignation pervaded the garrison; nor can I describe the impatience of the troops, but especially the native portion, to be led out for its recapture—a feeling that was by no means diminished by their seeing the Afghans crossing and recrossing the road between the commissariat fort and the gate of the *Shah Bagh*, laden with the provisions upon which had depended our ability to make a protracted defence."

Active and aggressive measures were now taken, marked, as usual, with personal gallantry and heroic daring, but with little credit in a military point of view:—

"At this time not above two days' supply of provisions remained in garrison, and it was very clear that, unless the enemy were quickly driven out from their new possession, we should soon be completely hemmed in on all sides. At the Envoy's urgent desire, he taking the entire responsibility on himself, the General ordered a force to hold themselves in readiness under Brigadier Shelton to storm the Rica-bashee fort. * * The whole issued from cantonments, a storming party consisting of two companies from each regiment taking the lead, preceded by Capt. Bellew, who hurried forward to blow open the gate. Missing the gate, however, he blew open a wicket of such small dimensions as to render it impossible for more than two or three men to enter abreast, and these in a stooping posture. This, it will be seen, was one cause of discomfiture in the first instance; for the hearts of the men failed them when they saw their foremost comrades struck down, endeavouring to force an entrance under such disadvantageous circumstances, without being able to help them. The signal, however, was given for the storming party, headed by Col. Mackerell. On nearing the wicket, the detachment encountered an excessively sharp fire from the walls, and the small passage, through which they endeavoured to rush in, merely

served to expose the bravest to almost certain death from the hot fire of the defenders. Col. Mackerell, however, and Lieut. Bird of Shah's 6th infantry, accompanied by a handful of Europeans and a few sepoys, forced their way in; Capt. Westmacott of the 37th being shot down outside, and Capt. M'Crae sabred in the entrance. The garrison, supposing that these few gallant men were backed by the whole attacking party, fled in consternation out of the gate, which was on the opposite side of the fort, and which ought to have been the point assailed. Unfortunately, at this instant a number of the Afghan cavalry charged round the corner of the fort next the wicket: the cry of 'Cavalry!' was raised, a cry which too often, during our operations, paralyzed the arms of those, whose muskets and bayonets we have been accustomed to consider as more than a match for a desultory charge of irregular horsemen; the Europeans gave way simultaneously with the sepoys—a bugler of the sixth infantry, through mistake, sounded the retreat—and it became for a time a scene of *sauve qui peut*. In vain did the officers, especially Major Scott of H.M.'s 44th, knowing the fearful predicament of his commanding officer, exhort and beseech their men to charge forward—not a soul would follow them, save a private of the 44th name Steward, who was afterwards promoted for his solitary gallantry. Let me here do Brigadier Shelton justice: his acknowledged courage redeemed the day; for, exposing his own person to a hot fire, he stood firm amidst the crowd of fugitives, and by his exhortations and example at last rallied them; advancing again to the attack, again our men faltered, notwithstanding that the fire of the great guns from the cantonments, and that of Capt. MacKenzie's juzailiees from the N.E. angle of the Mission Compound, together with a demonstration on the part of our cavalry, had greatly abated the ardour of the Afghan horse. A third time did the Brigadier bring on his men to the assault, which now proved successful. We became masters of the fort. But what, in the meantime, had been passing inside the fort, where, it will be remembered, several of our brave brethren had been shut up, as it were, in the lions' den? On the first retreat of our men, Lieut. Bird, with Col. Mackerell and several Europeans, had hastily shut the gate by which the garrison had for the most part evacuated the place, securing the chain with a bayonet: the repulse outside, however encouraged the enemy to return in great numbers, and it being impossible to remain near the gate on account of the hot fire poured in through the crevices, our few heroes speedily had the mortification to see their foes not only re-entering the wicket, but, having drawn the bayonet, rush in with loud shouts through the now re-opened gate. Poor Mackerell, having fallen, was literally hacked to pieces, although still alive at the termination of the contest. Lieut. Bird, with two sepoys, retreated into a stable, the door of which they closed; all the rest of the men, endeavouring to escape through the wicket, were met and slaughtered. Bird's place of concealment at first, in the confusion, escaped the observation of the temporarily triumphant Afghans; at last it was discovered, and an attack commenced at the door. This, being barricaded with logs of wood, and whatever else the tenants of the stable could find, resisted their efforts, while Bird and his now solitary companion, a sepoy of the 37th N. I. (the other having been struck down), maintained as hot a fire as they could, each shot taking deadly effect from the proximity of the party engaged. The fall of their companions deterred the mass of the assailants from a simultaneous rush, which must have succeeded; and thus that truly chivalrous, high-minded, and amiable young gentleman, whose subsequent fate must be ranked among the mysterious dispensations of Providence which we cannot for the present fathom, stood at bay with his equally brave comrade for upwards of a quarter of an hour, when, having only five cartridges left, in spite of having rifled the pouch of the dead man, they were rescued as related above. Our troops literally found the pair 'grim and lonely there,' upwards of thirty of the enemy having fallen by their unassisted gallantry."

This gallant action had, for the moment, its influences. On the 15th Major Pottinger and Lieut. Haughton arrived from Charkar, both severely wounded. The sufferings and hair-

breadth escapes of these officers were almost beyond belief. Surrounded, in a distant fortress, by thousands of enemies, they held out until all hope of relief was past, and further resistance appeared to be a mere wanton sacrifice of life.

From this time the unfortunate horses and cattle of the garrison were obliged to endure the extremity of thirst, there being no water for them, and the supply for even the fighting men scanty in the extreme, obtained only from a few pools in the ditch of the rampart, which had been formed by a seasonable fall of rain. * * On the 10th, the officers drew their last pool of water, and served out *half a wine-glass* to each fighting man. * * Major Pottinger considered that the only remaining chance of saving any portion of the regiment was a retreat to Cabul; and although that was abundantly perilous, he entertained a hope that a few of the most active men who were not encumbered with wives and children might escape. * * Dr. Grant then amputated Mr. Haughton's right hand, and hastily dressed the severe wounds which he had received in his left arm and on his neck. In the evening the doctor spiked all the guns with his own hands, and the garrison then left the barracks by the postern gate. * * Notwithstanding the previous sufferings of these unfortunate men, it may be said that here commenced their real disasters. In vain did Major Pottinger attempt to lead his men to seize a building generally occupied by the enemy after nightfall, by the possession of which the exit of the main body from the barracks might be covered. In fact, it was with much difficulty that he eventually succeeded in halting them at about half a mile from the barracks until the main body and rear should close up. The men were naturally occupied entirely with their families, and such property as it had been impossible to prevent their bringing away; and discipline, the only source of hope under such circumstances, was at an end. After the junction of the main body and rear, Dr. Grant suddenly disappeared, and was not afterwards seen. * * At Sujit Durrah they quitted the road to avoid alarming the villages, and any outposts that might be stationed there; and much time was lost in regaining the track from the other side: at Istalif the same manoeuvre was practised. Major Pottinger now found very few inclined to push on; exhaustion from the pain of his wound precluded the possibility of his being of any further use as a leader; and he determined to push on with Mr. Haughton towards Cabul, although with faint hope, that the strength of either would prove adequate to the exertion. Having no guide, they got into many difficulties; and day was breaking by the time they reached the range of mountains half way between Charekar and Cabul. Men and horses were by this time incapable of further endurance: the latter, it must be remembered, had been ten days without water previously to starting, and five days without food; they were still upwards of twenty miles from any place of safety; their sufferings from their wounds, fatigue, hunger, and thirst, made life a burden, and at this time despair had almost obtained a victory—but God sustained them. By Mr. Haughton's advice they sought shelter in a very deep but dry ravine, close to a small village, hoping that their proximity to danger might prove a source of safety; as it was probable that the inhabitants, who by this time must have been on the alert, would scarcely think of looking for their prey close to their own doors. The companions of Major Pottinger and Mr. Haughton were a sepoy of the regiment, a moonshee, and the regimental *buwlah*. In the forenoon they were alarmed by a firing on the mountains above them; the cause of this, as it appeared afterwards, was that a few of the fugitive Goorkhas had ascended the hills for safety (which, indeed, it was Major Pottinger's wish to do, until he yielded to the arguments of his companion), whether they were pursued and massacred by the country people. The rest of the day passed in tranquillity; and again, under the friendly shroud of darkness, having previously calculated their exact position, did this sorely-bestead little party resume their dangerous route. * * Weak and exhausted, their hardy and usually sure-footed Toorkman horses could scarcely strain up the almost impracticable side of the mountain, or preserve their equilibrium in the sharp sudden descents which they encountered, for path there was none. On one occasion Mr. Haughton, whose desperate wounds I have already described,

fell off, and being unable to rise, declared his determination of awaiting his fate where he lay. The Major refused to desert him, and both slept for about one hour, when, nature being a little restored, they pushed on until they descended into the plain of Alifat, which they crossed, avoiding the fort of that name, and struggling up the remaining ridge that separated them from the plain of Cabul, they entered it by the southern end of the Cabul lake. Intending now to cross the cultivation, and to reach cantonments by the back of the Shah's garden, Major Pottinger missed his road close to Kila-i-bolund, and found himself within the enemies' sentries; but being unwilling to alarm them by retracing his steps, after discovering his mistake, he led the way towards Deh Afghan. Here they were challenged by various outposts, to whom they answered after the fashion of Afghan horsemen; but they were compelled, in order to avoid suspicion, actually to enter the city of Cabul, their only hope now being in the slumberous security of the inhabitants at that hour (it being now 3 A.M.), and in the protection of their Afghan dress and equipments. The Goorkha sepoy, who, strange to say, had kept up with them *on foot*, had his outward man concealed by a large *postheen*, or sheepskin cloak. They pursued their way through the lanes and bazar of the city, without any interruption, except the occasional gruff challenge of a sleepy watchman, until they gained the skirts of the city. There they were like to have been stopped by a picket which lay between them and the cantonment.—The disposition to a relaxation of vigilance as the morning approaches, which marks the Afghan soldier, again befriended them; they had nearly passed the post before they were pursued.—Desperation enabled them to urge their wearied horses into a pace, which barely gave them the advantage over their enemies who were on foot; and they escaped with a volley from the now aroused picket, the little Goorkha freshening his way in the most surprising manner, considering his previous journey. A few hundred yards further brought them within the ramparts of our cantonment, where they were received by their brethren in arms as men risen from the dead."

Those in authority began now to speculate on the future; and questions were raised, whether it was possible to hold out in cantonment, advisable to remove to the Bala Hissar, or retreat to Jellalabad. It was resolved, however, and at once, in consequence of the inconvenience arising from the interruption of the supplies, to attack a village in the neighbourhood, and maintain the position; and the whole disposable force was employed in this service under General Shelton. This day, says Mr. Eyre, decided the fate of the Cabul army; "in this miserable and disastrous affair there were no less than six great errors." Be that as it may, it is enough for our readers to know, that the attempt was unsuccessful, and ended in an utter rout. All confidence was lost—yet even now, says Mr. Eyre, "we might have steered clear of destruction, had the helm of affairs been grasped by a hand competent to the important task." At the "pressing representation of the military commanders," and contrary, we are told, to the judgment of the Envoy, negotiations were opened with the enemy, and on the 11th of December a treaty was concluded, the general purport of which is well known. Briefly, it was agreed that we should evacuate Cabul, and surrender all the fortresses in the country, and be permitted to retire, not only unmolested, but under the protection of the enemy! How infamously this treaty was violated, the slaughtered thousands of our army is lamentable proof. But the treachery was not all on one side. This treaty was entered into on the 11th of December, and every preparation forthwith made for carrying it into execution. A division of the troops had even commenced their march, when Sir William Macnaghten entered into secret negotiations with Mahomed Akber Khan, by which,—

"Amenoollah Khan, the most influential of the rebels, was to be seized on the following day, and

delivered up to us as a prisoner. Mahomed Khan's fort was to be immediately occupied by one of our regiments, and the Bala Hissar by another. Shah Shoojah was to continue king; Mahomed Akber was to become his wazir, and our troops were to remain in their present position until the following spring!"

It is with deep humiliation that we record here, that the British Envoy was a consenting party to these disgraceful proceedings, and gave a written sanction to the arrangement. From that moment the British forces were doomed to destruction. The whole project, it appears, was a piece of complicated cunning, to test the sincerity of our professions, and our intention to surrender the fortresses and abandon the country. At the next meeting, when all this double dealing was to bear its fruit,—when the military were under arms in the cantonments and prepared for "secret service"—Sir William Macnaghten, Captains Trevor, Lawrence, and Mackenzie, set forth on their disastrous expedition. We shall now quote from the narrative furnished by the latter officer:—

"After the usual salutations Mohammed Akber commenced business, by asking the Envoy if he was perfectly ready to carry into effect the proposition of the preceding night? The Envoy replied, 'Why not?' My attention was then called off by an old Afghan acquaintance of mine, formerly chief of the Cabul police, by name Ghulam Moyun-ood-deen. I rose from my recumbent posture, and stood apart with him conversing. I afterwards remembered that my friend betrayed much anxiety as to where my pistols were, and why I did not carry them on my person. I answered that although I wore my sword for form, it was not necessary at a friendly conference to be armed *cap-à-pie*. His discourse was also full of extravagant compliments, I suppose for the purpose of lulling me to sleep. At length my attention was called off from what he was saying, by observing that a number of men, armed to the teeth, had gradually approached to the scene of conference, and were drawing round in a sort of circle. This Lawrence and myself pointed out to some of the chief men, who affected at first to drive them off with whips; but Mahomed Akber observed that it was of no consequence, as they were in the secret. I again resumed my conversation with Ghulam Moyun-ood-deen, when suddenly I heard Mahomed Akber call out, 'Begeer, begeer,' (seize! seize!), and turning round, I saw him grasp the Envoy's left hand with an expression in his face of the most diabolical ferocity. I think it was Sultan Jan who laid hold of the Envoy's right hand. They dragged him in a stooping posture down the hillock, the only words I heard poor Sir William utter being, 'Az barae Khooda' (for God's sake)! I saw his face, however, and it was full of horror and astonishment."

The survivors, as may be supposed, were treated with scorn and insult—"vehemently accused of treachery, and everything that was bad." Mr. Eyre is indignant at the baseness of the Afghans—we think this censure ought to be modified. There was treachery on both sides. The only difference, we fear, is, that the Afghans outwitted their enemies.

The little energy that remained in the camp was now paralyzed: the retreat commenced forthwith. But we must defer the particulars of its horrors, and the "Journal of Imprisonment," until next week.

The Life of Sir A. Cooper, Bart. By Bransby Blake Cooper, Esq. 2 vols. Parker.

The oft-quoted maxim, that no man is a hero to his *valet de chambre*, is not of universal application. If the intimacy of this relationship leads to a knowledge of depreciating weaknesses, it may also beget a familiarity with them, that ends by blunting, in the observer, all sense of their import: and another tendency,—that towards hero-worship,—oftentimes converts failings (like the evidences of the Dalai Lama's mortal nature,) into subjects for reverence and admiration. On the other hand, there is this much truth

in the with a the scis tis; w not pa both t the liv by me and w rior o posed infor near Aga sider risk as to traits the i graph and All the over uniu to th ing doe that him thur the of ral lie for rul de an aff an in A A t the ve po al an be ei a in A r t c t c l i

in the aphorism, that the valet can only see with a valet's eye. Whatever is received, say the schoolmen, is received *pro ratione recipiens*; which, being translated, means that you cannot put more into a quart bottle than a quart. On both these accounts, therefore, it is desirable that the lives of intellectual persons should be written by men of mental calibre approaching their own: and whatever advantage may be found in the superior opportunities which relatives may be supposed to possess, for obtaining much and accurate information, there are many chances against a near relation possessing this intellectual equality. Again, from the very propinquity arises considerable danger of distortion. There is much risk of the absence of a due discrimination, both as to the value and the meaning of individual traits. Hence a frequent disposition to magnify trifles, to dwell upon points proving nothing but the importance of the man in the eyes of his biographer,—nay, to bring into evidence blemishes and infirmities, which had better been withheld. All these evils are unfortunately prominent in the biography now before us, which, with an overpowering quantity of matter, either wholly uninteresting, or having no very close relation to the proposed end of the work, fails in displaying the characteristic merits of the man, if it does not give a less favourable impression than that which previously had been entertained of him by the public. In addition to difficulties thus arising, Mr. Bransby Cooper has encountered another scarcely less embarrassing, from the necessity under which he has found himself, of separating the man from the surgeon. Generally, the whole existence of a man of science lies in his works; and there seems to be no reason for regarding Sir Astley as an exception to the rule. Medical and surgical practitioners, indeed, spend their lives almost exclusively in the close pursuit of their studies or their business; and an incessant round of fee-taking affords little room for incident, either of general amusement or of general profit. Accordingly, in the Life before us, although an estimate of Sir Astley's surgical labours is studiously avoided, the main interest lies, not the less, in a development of his professional resources and opportunities, and in scientific details only acceptable to the hospital pupil, or the contemporary and colleague. The result must be, that the book, as a biography, will less than gratify either the general reader or the student; while, after all, there is quite sufficient surgical matter in the volumes to be occasionally distasteful or unintelligible to those not of the profession. As an instance of narrative at once but remotely illustrative of the main subject of the work, and unfitting and unpleasant for the general reader, we must mention the long chapters relating to the craft of the resurrectionist, and to the personal adventures of those engaged in it. The beneficial change which has been made in the laws affecting anatomy, has removed all occasion for trespassing upon public feeling, by going over again that ground, and divulging the "secrets of the prison-house;" and the whole bears too close a resemblance to chapters torn from the adventures of some Jack Sheppard, to merit a place in a work like the present.

One fixed impression with which we rose from a perusal of these volumes is, that of the wondering admiration of the author (neither unnatural, by the bye, nor unamiable, in Mr. B. Cooper) for his relation and benefactor. This has, in many instances, operated disadvantageously to the subject of the memoir, by bringing forward traits much better suppressed. Thus, we have a superabundance of anecdotes touching the youth of Sir Astley, which depict him too strongly in the light of an idle, rash, and daring athlete, with all but aversion for scholastic labours, and a spice

of mischief sometimes extending beyond the thoughtlessness of youth, and trenching on a want of proper feeling for others. For example, we are told,—

"Whilst out shooting near Yarmouth, he one day killed an owl—a bird familiarly known in Norfolk by the sobriquet of 'Brother Billy.' Having arrived at home, he went up into his mother's room, with the bird concealed beneath his coat, and assuming a countenance full of fear and sorrow, called out, 'Mother! mother! I've shot my brother Billy!' but the alarm and distress instantly depicted on the distracted countenance of his parent, induced him as quickly as possible to pull the owl from under his coat. This at once exposed the truth and allayed the apprehension of his mother's mind, but the effects of the shock it had caused did not so immediately pass away. So thoughtless a joke his father determined should not go unpunished, and he therefore confined him, according to his usual mode of correction, in his own room. Astley, however, was but little disposed to remain passive in his imprisonment, and in the wantonness of his ever active disposition, armed himself by climbing up the chimney, and having at last reached the summit, endeavoured by imitating the well-known tone of voice of a chimney-sweeper, and calling out as lustily as he could, 'Sweep! sweep!' to attract the attention of the people below."

Another instance of this disposition occurs a little further on, which did not turn out quite so pleasantly for the facetious youth:—

"One day, when Mr. Turner, the apothecary, was in the surgery, giving orders to one of the apprentices, Astley Cooper, who was standing behind him, attempted to excite laughter in the apprentice, by twisting his face into various grimaces, and practising other antics. The disturbance which soon followed in the apprentice's features caught the notice of Mr. Turner, who quickly turning round in the apparent direction of its cause, discovered Astley Cooper in the midst of the employment above mentioned; and seemingly in extreme astonishment at his strange behaviour, at once, with eagerness, inquired its cause. Astley, without exhibiting any signs of discomposure, or ceasing to make the contortions in which he was detected, returned no answer to the inquiry but an exclamation in a tone of much distress, of 'Oh! my tooth! my tooth!' 'God bless me! let me see,' said Mr. Turner; and on the instant, removing young Cooper's hand from his cheek, and forcibly opening his mouth, with a hasty remark, he whipped in a pair of forceps, and to the amusement of the astonished apprentice, before Astley had time to recover himself or explain the deception, had wrenched out one of his double teeth. The tooth which Mr. Turner thus extracted was decayed, and so, not thinking it worth while making any explanation, Cooper merely expressed himself much relieved, and thanked his benefactor. Sir Astley used to say, however, that he never could determine in his own mind whether it was not intended as a punishment for the interruption he had made, or whether, believing him really in earnest, Mr. Turner had, in pity for his supposed sufferings, displayed such activity in applying the remedy."

Again, at a far later period of life, we have the following:—

"Upon the occasion to which I allude, my uncle, being excessively anxious to examine some very peculiar disease of which a patient had died, had surreptitiously secured the key of the room where the bodies are placed before interment, and as soon as lecture was finished, ordered the coachman to take the carriage to the end of St. Thomas's Street, and wait for him. He then desired Canton to get a light, and to come to him. * * * Unluckily, just as they were about to conclude their operations, the candle was overset, and extinguished, and they were thus suddenly thrown into complete darkness. It at once occurred to Sir Astley, that it would be an excellent joke to leave Canton a prisoner in the room for an hour or two, until the watchman on going his rounds might hear him and liberate him, and he therefore tried to effect his departure unheard by his companion. Canton, however, perceived that Sir

door, and younger, he was enabled to do this without the knowledge of Sir Astley, who was soon left far behind him, still engaged in overcoming the intricacies of his way from the room. Presently Sir Astley was outside the door, when, hastily turning the key, he made some remark to his supposed imprisoned companion, and hastened away. Canton, however, a nimble fellow, was by this time seated quietly in the corner of Sir Astley's carriage."

It is fair, however, to add, that the love of practical jokes seems to have been a part of Sir Astley's personal character, and, being so, may have been thought to warrant the notice thus taken of it, however inconsistent with the dignity of the subject.

If not the most valuable, by far the liveliest portions of these volumes are of a character purely anecdotic, and, though frequently relating to persons rather gone by in public recollection, are of some intrinsic humour. Such is the reply of a young Irishman, related on Sir Astley's authority:—

"I have heard my uncle, in advertizing to his attendance at a medical debating society, mention a witty retort which occurred in a discussion at one of its meetings, between two young surgeons, one an Irishman, the other a Scotchman. The former maintained that cancer never occurred in women who had borne children. The young Scotchman vehemently opposed this doctrine, and mentioned the case of a lady who had twice had twins, and yet had cancer afterwards. To this apparently conclusive evidence, the Irishman immediately replied, 'Ah, by my soul, but don't you know that's an exception to the general rule,—where's the wonder in Cancer following Gemini?—it always does.'

We shall next give an anecdote, related by Sir Astley, of Sir John Leach:—

"The late Mr. Jekyll told me an anecdote which created a great laugh against Sir John Leach at Cashiobury. They were staying with the late Lord Essex, and slept in adjoining rooms. From each of their apartments was a door opening into a closet which was common to the two chambers, and divided only by a slight partition. On the first day of his visit, Mr. Jekyll had retired to his room to dress for dinner, when he was surprised by hearing the Vice-Chancellor vociferating loudly in the adjoining room, and in the most vehement manner abusing his valet for having neglected to put up his satin breeches in the portmanteau. As he paced in a violent passion up and down his apartment, he continually, with much emphasis, inquired of the servant, whether he thought it possible,—whether it would be proper,—in him to go down to dinner without his nether garments. At last the valet, who acknowledged the awkwardness of such a proceeding, told him that he had brought down with him a pair, which his Honour had a short time before given to him, and which he had never worn. The suggestion of this expedient at first increased his master's anger, and the indignation he expressed was more than ever vehement. At last, however, the dinner-bell was rung; he was obliged to acquiesce, and accordingly resumed his acquaintance with his left-off garment. The whole of this dialogue Mr. Jekyll related to Lord Essex, who, immediately on the removal of the cloth, introduced a conversation about dress, and, after avowing that he considered Sir John Leach the best dressed man of his day, corrected himself by observing that he was not so smart as usual. This subject of conversation was maintained for some time to the amusement of all the party but Sir John Leach."

The following is characteristic, and touches on a quality which went for much in producing Sir Astley's eminence,—his proneness to self-confidence, and a concomitant high appreciation of his own endowments;—qualities which, in ordinary persons, are commonly the causes of deplorable failures. Sir Astley had met with a severe fall from a horse, which, indeed, placed his life in considerable jeopardy:—

"Mr. Cooper was one morning after the accident, when in the full belief that he was about to die, lamenting to Mr. Cline the event, not so much on his own account, as because it arrested a train of professional inquiry in which he was then engaged, and

which he thought would prove of the highest public benefit. 'Make yourself quite easy, my friend,' replied Mr. Cline, 'the result of your disorder, whether fatal or otherwise, will not be thought of the least consequence by mankind.' The eager aspiring ambition of the young patient, and the calm philosophic coolness of his preceptor, form a curious contrast,—but at the same time the anecdote exhibits feelings highly characteristic of each of the two parties.'

The following puts us in mind of Abernethy:—
"Mr. Howden had a patient with an obstinate running sore, and he said, 'We will consult Mr. Hunter about your case.' As they walked from the city to Mr. Hunter's, the patient said to his medical attendant, 'What must I give Mr. Hunter?' and he answered, 'Two guineas to such a man.' They went into Mr. Hunter's room, and the case was explained. Mr. Hunter folded his arms, and said:—'And so, sir, you have an obstinate running sore?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Why then, sir,' said Mr. Hunter, 'if I had your running sore, I should say,—Mr. Sore, run and be—'."

Mr. Cooper, in his quality of pupil to Mr. Cline, had been brought into contact with several of the leading political characters of the day, who at that time were favourable to the French Revolution. Their opinions he seems to have adopted with fervour; and it is curious to learn that he, too, was nearly becoming a victim to the bigotry, espionage, and persecution, which were brought to bear upon the private lives of the obnoxious.

At the time when Mr. Cooper was candidate for the place of Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, the following anonymous letter was launched against his pretensions:—

To the Treasurer of Guy's Hospital.

"Sir.—The candidates proposed for your choice at Guy's Hospital on Wednesday, are three gentlemen of tried abilities, who have served their king and country during the present war, and one who is a Jacobin, friend of Horne Tooke, and an associate of the celebrated Thelwall. By the nomination you may judge the sense of the present committee.

"CAUTION."

By what abjuration and renunciations Mr. Cooper escaped the intended ostracism, it is needless here to recapitulate. But it is a subject of painful and melancholy retrospection to observe how narrowly two of the greatest lights of medical science escaped being extinguished, for exercising that right of private judgment which is essential to the existence of a conscience, and which it is the inherent right of every man (no matter what his profession) to enjoy. The display, indeed, of any fervour for public interests is in itself sufficiently dangerous to the pecuniary interests of professional men; the public choosing to have for its guinea the whole time and the whole faculties of those whom they consult; they resent therefore any and every departure from the straight path of prescribing, which they have traced out for their favourites. At the same time they ought to know, that he who can tamely submit to such dictation, is seldom likely to be a man of energy and mental vigour, such as alone can effectively wield the science of medicine.

In an odd old *cinque cento* Italian volume on popular errors in medicine, we once encountered an interesting chapter on the error of underpaying the physician. A very long addition might be made to that chapter, curiously illustrative of human nature. Among the anecdotes of these volumes, however, we find some counterbalancing statements of the princely liberality of the merchants of London towards Mr. Cooper, which it is a pleasure to quote:—

"While my uncle was living in Broad Street, many, if not most, of the first merchants in London had residences in the city; those who had also houses in the country leaving London generally on the Friday evening, and returning on the following Monday or Tuesday morning; so that the appear-

ance of many streets, to the eastward of St. Paul's, is now so different as hardly to permit them to be recognised by any one familiar with them in those days. Most of the great houses, which, at the present day, have their street doors left open for more speedy access to the common stairs, which again lead to numerous offices on the several floors, were then private mansions, exhibiting abundant signs of the wealth and magnificence of their proprietors.

* * * This state of the city had an immense influence on my uncle's practice, for although, at that time, perhaps, he did not see so many people in a day as he afterwards did in New Street, the remuneration which he received was much more liberal. The manner in which he was usually paid, was different from that afterwards adopted at the west end of the town. It was not uncommon for him, after a hard morning's work, scarcely to have received more than five fees, although he might have seen upwards of twenty patients, and yet the sum he received might be large, for they almost all paid in cheques. This plan was a source of great advantage to my uncle, for he used to say, no one wrote for less than five guineas, however slight the occasion, when two guineas would have probably been the fee had the money been taken from the pocket. When sent for out of town, the liberal manner in which he was paid was extraordinary. It may perhaps be estimated by the recital of a fact, that Mr. William Coles, of Mincing Lane, the first merchant of his day, for years paid him the sum of 600*l.* a year for attendance, his visits being chiefly made to the seat of that gentleman, near Croydon. * * * In the year 1813, my uncle performed the operation for stone upon Mr. Hyatt, a West Indian merchant, who presented him with a fee of a thousand guineas, the largest, perhaps, that had ever been received for such an operation. * * * The manner in which the fee was presented, was not, perhaps, the least extraordinary part of the circumstance. Mr. Hyatt had recovered from the effects of the operation, and necessary confinement to his house, when a day was appointed by him for the last formal visit of the medical men. My uncle arrived rather late, and the physicians, Dr. Lettsom and Dr. Nelson, had already seen the patient, and were talking upon the liberality of his remuneration for their services, he having presented them each with 300*l.* Mr. Cooper therefore went up alone, talked to Mr. Hyatt, congratulated him on his recovery, and listened with emotion to the grateful expressions which he poured forth towards him as his benefactor. At last he rose to leave the room, and had reached the door, when his patient, who was sitting by the fire, took off his nightcap, and jocularly threw it at him: saying at the same time, 'There, young man, put that into your pocket.' My uncle, however, guessing the contents of the missile, inserted his hand, and took out from it a piece of paper; chucking back the cap to his patient, and at the same time saying, that he would not rob him of so useful an article, he put the paper into his pocket, and took his departure. On subsequently examining it, he found it to be a cheque for one thousand guineas."

In the foregoing extracts we have consulted the amusement of our readers more than justice to the author. We are bound, therefore, to add, that the professional contemporaries of Sir Astley will find in his volumes many pleasant reminiscences, and some professional chit-chat of graver importance.

Poetry of Béarn. [Poésies Béarnaises.] By

M. Vignancour. Paris, Lecoïne & Durez. This is a curious and interesting work, written by a native of the country of Henri Quatre, and introducing to the French public poets with whom they are little acquainted, the chief and most remarkable of whom, the idol of his own mountains, from having written only in the patois of his country, is nearly unknown beyond it, and probably a stranger to most English readers. Those of our countrymen who visit the Pyrenees, generally seek their healing springs with a view to health alone, if not mere amusement, and to them the literary labours of the many men of talent Béarn has produced, are as if they had not been. The great stir that has

of late been made in consequence of the publication of the Patois poetry of Jasmin the barber of Agen, to which we lately drew attention (*Athen.* No. 784), has however caused a revival of interest with respect to the works of Despourrins, the pastoral poet of Béarn, and as the existence of his poems is scarcely dreamed of by the many, the account of him and the specimens of his peculiar genius, furnished by M. Vignancour, may not be unacceptable.

Cyprien Despourrins, though he wrote as one of the people and for them, was not like Jasmin, a man of obscure birth; his family was originally of a race of shepherds, but one of his ancestors having made his fortune in Spain, returned a great man to his native valley, the beautiful *vallée d'Aspe*, and there bought the Abbey of Juzan, and became a proprietor with many privileges. The father of the poet inherited his estates, and distinguished himself in the career of arms, being cited for his bravery, the character of which bears the impress of the times in which he lived, namely the end of the seventeenth century. Numerous anecdotes are told of him, amongst others, that he had had a dispute with three foreign gentlemen, and in order to get the quarrel off his hands at once, he challenged them all three at the same time, and came off victorious in the combat. To perpetuate the memory of his victory, he obtained from the King permission to have engraved over the principal entrance of his house *three swords*, which may still be seen on the stone of the old building shown as his residence. After this notable exploit Pierre Despourrins visited the *Eaux de Cauteretz*, where, in the neighbourhood of Argelez, he formed an acquaintance with the family of Miramont, and an attachment to the fair Gabrielle, daughter of that house, through his marriage with whom he afterwards became possessor of the chateau of Miramont, near St. Savin, destined to become famous by means of his son, the famous poet Cyprien. The chateau is still to be seen, and is a great lion in the neighbourhood.

There are constant disputes between the people of Bigorre and Béarn, as to which has the greater right to claim the poet as their own, for he belonged to both, but as he chose the musical patois of the latter in which to sing his pastorals, it appears but just that the Béarnese should have the preference. He was born at Accous, in 1698: his two brothers, Joseph and Pierre, became, one the vicar the other the curate of the village, and he was called, *par excellence*, the *Chevalier*. There is a curious trait told illustrative of the simple manners of these mountaineer priests. The two brothers were very musical: one played the flute—the other the violin, and every Sunday their talents were exerted for the benefit of their parishioners. All the young people of the place were accustomed to meet in the courtyard of their house, and, seated at a casement, the reverend pair played to their dancing. As soon as the bell sounded for vespers, the ball was suspended, and all the docile flock accompanied the good pastors to church.

The Chevalier had inherited his father's warlike qualities, and was, it seems, always ready with his sword. He was at the *Eaux Bonnes* when he received an affront from a stranger, which, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger has it,—"his honour could not brook." Unluckily, he had not his sword with him, and the affair must be decided at once; he therefore sent his servant to Accous to fetch it, recommending him great promptitude and address in inventing some story to prevent his father from guessing his errand. The servant used his utmost dispatch, and thought he had managed very cleverly to avert suspicion: the old knight, however, was too clear-sighted in such matters, and having divined the

state of
and sec-
versed
braving
Bonnes
that he
thither,
ing of
mised,
quietly
combat
young
found
him to
depart
but I
affair
should
has n
son,"
grieve
assista

Af
near
d'Asp
new
to the
life of
the b
that a
and t
visita
dered
of the
unde
and
pour
sing
night
reme
past
noth
thei
roun
whi
to a
whi
soft
mon

he
me
"so
di
is
ha
a
he
pr

state of the case, mounted his mule instantly, and secretly followed the messenger. He traversed the mountains of Escot and Benou, and braving all their difficulties, arrived at the Eaux Bonnes. On asking for his son, he was informed that he was closeted with a stranger: he repaired thither, and, pausing at the door, heard the clashing of swords. Satisfied that all was as he surmised, the imperturbable old knight remained quietly at his post, awaiting the issue of the combat. At length the noise of arms ceased; young Despourrins came out precipitately, and found his father on the watch, who, embracing him tenderly, exclaimed—"Your servant's hasty departure prevented my setting out with him, but I followed closely, guessing that you had an affair of honour on your hands; and in case you should fall, I brought my sword with me, which has never yet failed at need." "I am your son," replied the Chevalier; "my adversary is grievously wounded, let us hasten to afford him assistance."

After Despourrins, the son, was established near St. Savin, and the estates of the Vallée d'Aspe were abandoned by his father for his new domain, he seems to have given himself up to the charms of poetry and music, living the life of a shepherd, and familiarizing himself with the habits, customs, manners, and pleasures of that simple race, until he spoke with their words and thought with their thoughts. Whoever has visited the beautiful valley of Argelez, and wandered amongst the wilds in the neighbourhood of the once famous abbey of St. Savin, can well understand the poet's delight in such a retreat, and will not wonder when he is told that Despourrins often passed whole nights in the woods, singing his verses, like one transformed to a nightingale. Even now the songs he sung are remembered and cherished, and though the *pastou*s of his native mountains probably know nothing of the poet, his lays are constantly on their tongues. One of the most famous is a romance called 'La Haït sus las Mountaines,' which we give entire, with a translation, in order to show the nature of this Troubadour language, which differs from the Gascon dialect in being softer and less guttural; in fact resembling rather more the Italian than Spanish language:—

La haït sus las mountaines, à Pastou malbous
Ségit au pé d'Hau, négat de plous,
Sounyahs au camblians de ses amous.

"Cô leuy, cô boulatye!" disé l'infourtunat,
"La tendress et l'amour qui t'ey pourrit
Soun aco lous rébuts qu'ey méritat?

Despach qui tu fréquentes la yen de conditoun
Qu'a près à ta hau bôl, que ma mayoun,
Ney prou hauit entà tu d'u cabriou.

Tas ouilles d'ab las mises, nous déguin plus mescla;
Tous superbes moutous, despach enç,
Nou s'approchen des més, qu'entau tuma!

De richesse me passi, d'ainous de qualité:
You nou soy qu'd Pastou, més nou n'y a nad
Que nous surpaasi tous en amistat.

Encouère que sy prâube, dens mous pétit estat,
Qu'aimi moy mout Berrot tout espelat,
Qué nou pas lou plus bêt Chapel bordat.

Las richesses deu mond non hén que da turmen;
Et lou plus bêt Seignou, daus soun aryon,
Nou baù pas lou Pastou qui biu counten.

Adù, cò de tygresse, Pastoure chens amou,
Cambia, be pot cambia de serbioda;
Yamey nou troubèras à tau couum you!"

High up, amongst the mountains, an unfortunate shepherd was seated at the foot of a beech, drowned in tears, musing on the changes of his love.

"Oh light, oh fickle heart!" said the unhappy youth; "for the tenderness and the affection which I have borne towards you, is this wretchedness a fitting reward?

Since you have frequented the society of persons of condition, your flight has been so high that my humble cottage is too low for you by at least a stage.

Your flock no longer deign to mix with mine, my haughty rams, since that period, never approach mine but a battle ensues.

I am without wealth or dignity; I am but a simple shepherd, but there is none that can surpass me in affection.

And methinks, according to my simple ideas, that I prefer my *berret*, old and worn as it is, to the finest ornamented hat that could be given me.

The riches of the world only bring uneasiness with them, and the finest lord with all his possessions cannot compare to the shepherd who lives content.

Adieu, tigress-heart! Shepherdess without affection; change, change if you will your adorers, never will you find any so true as I have been."

The melody which accompanies these pastorals is simple and full of sweetness, and, heard amongst its native mountains, has a peculiar charm: it has however found its admirers beyond those limits. The royal circle of Neuilly has been enlivened sometimes by the sound of the Béarnese minstrels; and, on one occasion, listened to a band of mountaineers from Luchon, who undertook, a few years since, a journey through Europe, singing their choruses in all the principal cities. On hearing the above song of Despourrins, the King exclaimed, with his usual ready kindness,—"Your songs alone would be sufficient to make one love your country." Several celebrated singers, favourites in the Italian world, were natives of Béarn; one of these, Garat, surnamed "the musical Proteus," was born at Ustaritz: nothing appeared impossible to this prodigious singer. His voice was splendid, and his taste exquisite: his only defect was an inordinate vanity, by no means an uncommon fault in artists of this description: a person on one occasion, thinking to embarrass him, inquired how high in the scale he could go; "I can mount as high as it pleases me to go," was his reply. He used frequently to surprise the Parisians by the introduction of Basque and Béarnese airs, whose peculiarity and originality never failed to cause the most lively admiration and enthusiasm: but he did not announce them as mountain songs till he had secured the praise he sought for them, having passed them for Italian productions. A similar *ruse* was practised by Mehul, when he brought out his 'Irato,' which the public was given to imagine was composed by an Italian *maestro*. Its success was very great, and Geoffrey, the editor of a popular paper, in noticing the opera, exclaimed,—"O, if Mehul could compose as well as this, we might be satisfied with him." When the triumphant composer threw off his incognito, the unlucky critic was not a little mortified. The celebrated singer Jelyotte was from Béarn, and Louis the Fifteenth used to delight in hearing him sing his native melodies, in particular one beginning, 'De cap à tu soy Marion,' one of Despourrins' most spirited pastorals:—

I am your own, my Marion,
You charm me with each gentle art,
Even from the first my love was won,
Your pretty ways so pleased my heart;

If you will not, or if you will,
I am compelled to love you still.

No joy was ever like my joy,
When I behold those smiling eyes,
Those graceful ails so soft and coy,
For which my heart with fondness dies:

And when I seek the charm in vain
I dream the pleasure o'er again.

Alas! I have no palace gay,
My cottage is but small and plain,
No gold, nor marble, nor display,
No courtly friends nor glittering train;

But honest hearts and words of cheer
Are there, and store of love sincere.

Why should we not be quite as blest
Without the wealth the great may own?
A shepherd life, methinks, is best,
Whose care is for his flock alone,

And when he folds them safe and warm,
He knows no grief, he dreams no harm.

If you, dear Marion, would be mine,
No king could be so blest as I;
My thoughts, hopes, wishes should combine
To make your life pass happily;

Caresses, fondness, love, and glee,
Should teach you soon to love like me.

Another very favourite song is the 'Aü mounde nou y a nat Pastou,' in which mention is made of the national dances for which Béarn is celebrated, as well as the *pays Basque* which produces *baladines*, famous throughout France for their feats of agility and grace. There is a great

variety of these dances, and those executed by the young men of St. Savin are remarkable in their kind: bands of the dancers go from village to village in the times of *fétes*, and are much sought after: they appear very like our May-day mummers, or morrice dancers, and have probably the same, namely, an eastern, origin: instead of Robin Hood, the Chevalier Bayard is the personage represented in their disguise, and a female always appears amongst them, who answers to our Maid Marian: they are covered with flaunting ribbons and hold little flags in their hands:—

Song.

There's not a shepherd can compare
With him who loves me well and true,
French he can speak with such an air
As if the ways of courts he knew;

And if he wore a sword, you'd say
It was the King who passed this way.

If you behold, beneath our tree,
How he can dance the Mouchicou,—
Good Heaven! it is a sight to see
His Manquet and Passe-pic too!

His match for grace no swain can show
In all the valley of Ossau.

Lest Catty, in the summer day,
The noon-day sun too hot should find,
A bow' with flow'r's and garlands gay,
By love's own tender hand entwined,
Close to our fold, amidst the shade,

For me that charming shepherd made.

There is considerable variety of style and expression in the poetry of Despourrins, although his subject does not change, being "love, still love." The following might pass for a song by a poet of the school of Suckling:—

Maloy quan to by!

Oh! when I saw thee first,
Too beautiful and gay and bland,
Gathering with thy little hand

The flow'r of May,

Oh! from that day

My passion I have nurst!

Was when I saw thee first!

And ever since that time

Thy image will not be forgot,

And care and suff'ring is my lot;

I know not why

So sad am I,

As though to love were crime—

Oh! ever since that time!

Those eyes so sweet and bright

Illume within my trembling breast

A flame that will not let me rest;

Oh! turn away

The dazzling ray—

They give a dang'rous light,

Those eyes so sweet and bright!

Thou hast not learnt to love

But, cruel and perverse of will,

Thou seek'st but to torment me still.

Faithful in vain

I bear my chain,

Only alas! to prove

Thou hast not learnt to love!

But perhaps one of the most striking of all Despourrins' poems, from the beauty of the patois and the pretty conceits, is the 'Deus attraita d'ue youenne pastoure,' which reminds one of Ronsard's 'Une beauté de quinze ans, enfantine':—

It is a maiden young and fair
That to my poor heart has fallen a prey,
And now in tears and sighs of care

Pass all my moments, night and day.

The sun is pale beside her face,
The stars are far less bright than she,

They shine not with so pure a grace,

Nor glow with half her charms to me.

Her eyes are like two souls, all fire,

They dazzle with a living ray,

But al! their light which I desire

Is turn'd from me by love, away.

Her nose, so delicate and fine,

Is like a dial in the sun,

That throws beneath a shadowy line

To mark the hours that love has run.

The fairies formed her rosy mouth

And filled it with soft words at will,

And from her bosom breathes the South,

Sweet breath! that steals my reason still.

Her waist is measured by the zone

The Graces long were wont to wear;

And none but love the comb drew down,

That smooths the ringlets of her hair.

And when she glides along like air,

Her feet so small so slight are seen,

A little pair of wings, you'd swear,

Were flutt'ring where her step has been.

Dear object of my tender care,
My life, my sun, my soul thou art,
Oh ! listen to the trembling prayer
That woes thee from this aching heart !

It has been said of the shepherd of the Pyrenees, that he has nothing coarse about him but his dress. The national character is a quick and ready wit, and vivacity in repartee, joined with civility and hospitality to strangers. There are so many superstitions and traditions attached to his mountains and valleys, that his imagination is always at work, and it is only singular that not more poets and romancers have started up amidst such scenes as are always before the eyes of the Béarnese peasant. Rolando and the breach his sword made in the snowy mountain which divides France from the country of the ancient Moors—the print of the foot of the Hypogriff plainly to be seen on one of the peaks—the knights still fighting in the valley of Roncevaux, are favourite subjects in the winter evenings, tales; and in the forests King Arthur is still seen in his enchanted state, witches are known to meet and hold their sabbath in many a gloomy cavern, and the Loup Garou howls to the blast as fiercely as he is said to do in Brittany, where, in the time of the poetess, Marie de France, he was called *Bisclaverei*. There is scarcely a dangerous pass, or a secluded vale, where a miraculous virgin does not work miracles even at the present day, and romance abounds everywhere. Nevertheless, it is in pastoral that the Béarnese poets most excel, and the Chevalier Despoursins stands foremost of their order.

Our Mess. Edited by Charles Lever (Harry Lorrequer). Vol. I. *Jack Hinton*. Curry & Co. *The Commissioner; or, de Lunatico Inquirendo. Ditto.*

The hardest condition of the reviewer's lot is the necessity he is under of reading the works which he undertakes to censure or to praise. The irksomeness of this task, in a hundred cases, is so well understood, that it has led to the notion that this preliminary duty of the critic is not universally performed with the due degree of strictness. We are occasionally suspected of deciding literary causes somewhat in the same way that Mr. Justice Bridlegoose was wont to dispose of civil suits, and absolve or condemn by the hazard of the die. For ourselves, we can safely affirm, that we have never adopted the method of trial by the dice-box; but at the same time, we freely acknowledge and confess, that at sundry times we have experienced strange hankering after that simple and expeditious method. Often have we had to wrestle with a fiend at our elbow, tempting us, not to judge first and to read afterwards, but to improve upon the system of Rhadamanthus, and pronounce sentence without hearing or reading at all. Many are the works to which we have sat down with the feeling of sullen desperation experienced by the young lawyer in Red-Gauntlet, when, in compliance with his father's wishes, he addressed himself to the voluminous and interminable cause of Peebles *versus* Plainstanes. What carries men through trials of this severe kind, is the sense of moral obligation, when it is sufficiently strong to master the indolent propensities. When we have to face a formidable book, we begin by mustering our moral forces; we summon up our principles of ethics; we put on our Christian armour. "Read," says our conscience; "review," says the fiend, who at times will quote the opinion of Lord Bacon, that some works are to be read by deputy. True; but the tempter forgets that the reviewer in such cases is a deputy himself, and can no more appoint a proxy than a member of the House of Commons, or the vicar of a parish.

We should certainly read the whole tribe of novels that follow the revolutions of the moon

by deputy, if it were allowable so to do. Many of the remarks which we lately offered in noticing 'Handy Andy' will apply to the publications now before us. There is the same eternal straining after some farcical or melo-dramatic effect, to give *éclat* to the number for the month, and split the *sides* "of the groundlings." We cannot designate these writers better than as the pantomimic school. All their women are Columbines, and their men Clowns, Harlequins, or Pantaloons. They are never quiet or in earnest for an instant. Their idea seems to be that a novel should be like the county of Tipperary in disturbed seasons, all hubbub of one description or another, from beginning to end; and accordingly there is not a chapter in which there is not perpetrated some outrage for which the *dramatis personæ* ought either to be sent to a lunatic asylum or the county gaol. Harry Lorrequer ought to be Harry Rollicker. We have laughed at some of his rollickings, but we cannot laugh for ever; and we now declare, that we mean to laugh no more. It is a gross abuse of words to call such helter-skelter effusions novels, and a most absurd mistake to receive them as pictures of any condition or phase of human life. Let any one just cast his eye over the illustrations by Phiz, two of which are prefixed to every monthly part of 'Jack Hinton' (and the same observation will extend to 'The Commissioner'), and he will see a most faithful characterization of the style and spirit of the work. The broadest caricature is properly employed to illustrate the broadest farce. A more appropriate title for 'Jack Hinton' would have been 'Higgledy Piggledy,' with the motto—"A mad world, my masters." But though the world be a mad one, its madness is not always exhibited in the extreme forms. There is great deal more of serious and sober lunacy than of roaring and rampant frenzy; and ten moping idiots for one tearing maniac. It is certainly judicious to issue works of this description in detachments, for three volumes of these Jacks and Harrys would surpass the digestive powers of the most voracious feeder on broad grins and monstrosities. The only distinction between Jack Hinton and Jack Sheppard, is the difference between all frolic and all horror: but though frolic is far the better of the two, we are not prepared to dance an Irish jig through a century of chapters, particularly when we have our doubts whether our author himself is master of the step. There is here the same one-sided view of Irish manners and society that we have recently had occasion to censure in noticing Mr. Lever's work; and the error is doubtless attributable to the same cause—writing from hearsay, instead of personal knowledge and observation. Another striking resemblance is the unscrupulous interweaving of the most notorious incidents and anecdotes, related at every table, not only in Dublin, but in London, where there happens to be amongst the guests an anecdotal Irishman of "the old school," or traditionally familiar with it. To many, of course, the anecdotes alluded to have been related for the first time in Mr. Lever's riotous pages; and to such 'Jack Hinton' may possibly have been a fund of considerable entertainment; but it is our business to consider the structure of a work of fiction out of such common-place materials as a question of art, and in this point of view we must assign it a very low place indeed amongst the literary productions of the day. We are reduced at present to the very lees of prose fiction; indeed, the cask is so dry, that Diogenes might reside in it, without so much as the smell of wine to disturb his sober speculations.

We should not be surprised, judging from what we have read of the Lever and Lover school, if some entertaining writer were to conceive the notion of fabricating a novel out of the

facetiae of Mr. Joseph Miller. There would be nothing more to do than to call into being some Bob, Tom, or Jerry, to be made the hero of every trick, and the utterer of every waggon; nay, we do not see why the idea should not cross some intrepid mind to impersonate Miller himself, and spin out one incarnate joke for the space of a mortal twelvemonth.

That Mr. Lorrequer has not taken his views of life in Ireland from history, is tolerably plain, from the passage following:—

"Life in Dublin, at the time I write of, was about as gay a thing as a man can well fancy. Less debauched than in other countries from partaking of the lighter enjoyments of life, the members of the learned professions mixed much in society; bringing with them stores of anecdote and information unattainable from other sources, they made what elsewhere would have proved the routine of intercourse, a season of intellectual enjoyment. Thus, the politician, the churchman, the barrister and the military man, shaken as they were together in close intimacy, lost individually many of the prejudices of their castes, and learned to converse with a wider and more extended knowledge of the world. While this was so, another element, peculiarly characteristic of the country, had its share in modelling social life: that innate tendency to drollery, that bent to laugh with every one and at every thing, so eminently Irish, was now in the ascendant. From the viceroy downwards, the island was on the broad grin. Every day furnished its share, its quota of merriment. Epigrams, good stories, repartees, and practical jokes, rained in showers over the land. A privy council was a *conversation* of laughing bishops and droll chief justices. Every trial at the bar, every dinner at the court, every drawing-room, afforded a theme for some ready-witted absurdity; and all the graver business of life was carried on amid this current of unceasing fun and unfiring laughter, just as we see the serious catastrophe of a modern opera assisted by the crash of an orchestral accompaniment."

Had this been limited to Dublin, it might pass without remark. Dublin was, no doubt, a gay place in the time of the Duke of Rutland: the viceroys before the Union were much pleasanter fellows, and kept much more agreeable courts, than the viceroys since; but when it is stated that "the *Island* was on the broad grin" in 1784, the position is at variance with the chronicles of the period, and is the result of a rash generalization of incidents belonging to the records of a small metropolitan circle.

However, let us not do the author the injustice of subjecting his work to the laws of criticism applicable to the historical novel. Whether Ireland grinned or not in the days of the Duke of Rutland, 'Jack Hinton' has no other object but to produce that species of muscular contortion on the countenances of his readers. We shall give one of his "broad grins," by way of spicilegium.

A caricature of a Dublin attorney, hight Mr. Rooney, gives a grand ball, to illustrate and adorn which the aides-de-camp of the Lord Lieutenant are invited. But alas for those "glasses of fashion and moulds of form," a dinner at the castle, and a command play after it, interpose between them and the Rooney revelries. Just as the play is over, the ensuing dialogue takes place:—

"I say, O'Grady," said he, what are these good people about; there seems to be a general move among them. Is there any thing going on?" "Yes, your Grace," said Phil, whose impatience now could scarcely be restrained, "they are going to a great ball in Stephen's-green; the most splendid thing Dublin has witnessed these fifty years." "Well, then, don't let me detain you any longer. I see you are both impatient; and faith, if I must confess it, I half envy you; and mind you give me a full report of the proceedings to-morrow morning." "How I wish your Grace could only witness it yourself!" "Eh? Is it so very good then?" "Nothing ever was like it; for,

although
hostess
my curi-
think ye
my we-
the que-
incogni-
utes,
through
be such
way."
To be
might w-
carriage
The
the fo-
ney's
"As
march
peared
charme-
in time
eyes tw-
as he
They
and wh-
the van-
duke
Grace
stood
while
the ob-
her, co-
Grace
ness,
bestow
did I
would
The
pear-
"M
her h-
an ai-
came
his m-
greater
laugh
calcu-
the f-
the vi-
citem
noti-
sions,
and s-
had t-
in qu-
with
seata
com-
decide
flitte
kneel
so at
the b-
the c-
with
him
pres-
eage
men-
the
"N
Ro-
ped
you-
and
Dan
was
had
A
you
if y-
the
in t-

although the company is admirable, the host and hostess are matchless.' 'Egad! you've quite excited my curiosity. I say, O'Grady, would they know me, think ye? have you no uncle or country-cousin about my weight and build?' 'Ah, my lord, that is out of the question; you are too well known to assume an incognito: but still, if you wish to see it for a few minutes, nothing could be easier than just to walk through the rooms and come away. The crowd will be such, the thing is quite practicable, done in that way.' 'By Jove, I don't know; but if I thought— To be sure, as you say, for five minutes or so one might get through. Come, here goes: order up the carriages. Now mind, O'Grady, I am under your management. Do the thing as quietly as you can.'"

The Duke goes to the ball, and is received by the following exaggeration of a Dublin attorney's lady:—

"As he spoke, the musicians struck up the grand march in Blue Beard, and Mrs. Paul Rooney appeared in the open space, in all the plenitude of her charms—a perfect blaze of rouge, red feathers, and rubies—marching in solemn state. She moved along in time to the music, followed by Paul, whose cunning eyes twinkled with more than a common shrewdness, as he peered here and there through the crowd. They came straight towards where we were standing; and while a whispered murmur ran through the room, the various persons around us drew back, leaving the duke and myself completely isolated. Before his Grace could recover his concealment, Mrs. Rooney stood before him. The music suddenly ceased; while the lady, disposing her petticoats as though the object were to conceal all the company behind her, courtesied down to the very floor. 'Ah! your Grace,' uttered in an accent of the most melting tenderness, were the only words she could speak, as she bestowed a look of still more speaking softness. 'Ah, did I ever hope to see the day when your highness would honour—'"

Then the gentleman attorney "enters his appearance" after this fashion:—

"Mrs. Rooney moved gracefully to one side, waving her hand with the air of a magician about to summon an attorney from the earth, when suddenly a change came over his Grace's features; and as he covered his mouth with his handkerchief, it was with the greatest difficulty he refrained from an open burst of laughter. The figure before him was certainly not calculated to suggest gravity. Mr. Paul Rooney for the first time in his life found himself the host of a viceroy, and, amid the fumes of his wine and the excitement of the scene, entertained some very confused notion of certain ceremonies observable on such occasions. He had read of curious observances in the east, and strange forms of etiquette in China, and probably, had the Khan of Tartary dropped in on the evening in question, his memory would have supplied him with some hints for his reception; but with the representative of Britannic majesty, before whom he was so completely overpowered, he could not think of, nor decide upon any thing. A very misty impression flitted through his mind, that people occasionally knelt before a lord lieutenant; but whether they did so at certain moments, or as a general practice, for the life of him he could not tell. While, therefore, the dread of omitting a customary etiquette weighed with him on one hand, the fear of ridicule actuated him on the other; and thus he advanced into the presence with bent knees and a supplicating look eagerly turned towards the Duke, ready at any moment to drop down or stand upright before him as the circumstances might warrant."

Now another touch of Mrs. Rooney:—

"Meanwhile, I could just catch the tones of Mrs. Rooney's voice, explaining to the duke Miss Bellew's pedigree. 'One of the oldest families of the land, your Grace; came over with Romulus and Remus; and, if it were not for Oliver Cromwell and the Danes'—the confounded fiddlers lost the rest, and I was left in the dark, to guess what these strange allies had inflicted upon the Bellew family.'

And again:—

"'Ah! my dear!—the Lord forgive me, I mean your Grace.' 'I shall never forgive you, Mrs. Rooney, if you change the epithet.' 'Ah! your Grace's worship, them was fine times; and the husband of an O'Toole, in them days, spent more of his time harrying the

country with his troops at his back, than driving about in an old gig full of wrists and latitudes, with a process-server beside him.'

Then there is supper, and rivers of champagne; and the pencil of Phiz exhibits half the company rolling like swine under the tables and chairs, while his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is tumbling down stairs in quest of his carriage, and his aides-de-camp are pulling Mister Rooney out of a jug of punch, to have him knighted by the tipsy viceroy.

"Into the supper-room we rushed: but what a change was there! The brilliant tables, resplendent with gold plate, candelabra, and flowers, were now despoiled and dismantled. On the floor, among broken glasses, cracked decanters, pyramids of jelly, and pagodas of blanc mange, lay scattered in every attitude the sleeping figures of the late guests. Mrs. Rooney alone maintained her position, seated in a large chair, her eyes closed, a smile of elysian happiness playing upon her lips. Her right arm hung gracefully over the side of the chair, where lately his Grace had kissed her hand at parting: overcome, in all probability, by the more than human happiness of such a moment, she had sunk into slumber, and was murmuring in her dreams such short and broken phrases as these following:—'Ah! happy day—What will Mrs. Tait say?—The lord mayor, indeed!—Oh! my poor head: I hope it won't be turned—Holy Agatha, pray for us! your Grace pray for us!—Isn't he a beautiful man? hasn't he the darling white teeth?' 'Where's Paul?' said O'Grady, 'where's Paul, Mrs. Rooney?' as he jogged her rather rudely by the arm. 'Ah! who cares for Paul?' said she, still sleeping: 'don't be bothering me about the like of him.' 'Egad! this is conjugal at any rate,' said Phil. 'I have him!' cried I, 'here he is,' as I stumbled over a short, thick figure, who was propped up in a corner of the room. There he sat, his head sunk upon his bosom, his hands listlessly resting on the floor. A large jug stood beside him, in the concoction of whose contents he appeared to have spent the last moments of his waking state. We shook him, and called him by his name, but to no purpose; and, as we lifted up his head, we burst out a-laughing at the droll expression of his face; for he had fallen asleep in the act of squeezing a lemon in his teeth, the half of which not only remained there still, but imparted to his features the twisted and contorted expression that act suggests.

As Lord Dudley had gone to order up the carriages, his Grace was standing alone at the foot of the stairs, leaning his back against the bannisters, his eyes opening and shutting alternately as his head nodded every now and then forward, overcome by sleep and the wine he had drunk. Exactly in front of him, but crouching in the attitude of an Indian monster, sat Corny Delany. 'Give me your sword,' said his Grace, turning to me, in a tone half sleeping, half commanding; 'give me your sword, sir.' Drawing it from the scabbard, I presented it respectfully. 'Stand a little on one side, Hinton. Where is he? Ah! quite right. Kneel down, sir; kneel down, I say!'

This is not extravagant enough, but the honour of knighthood must fall on Corny Delany, a serving-man, whom the representative of majesty mistakes, through the fumes of wine, for the irrecoverable Mr. Rooney.

"'Do you hear his Grace?' said I, endeavouring with a sharp kick of my foot to assist his perceptions. 'To be sure I hear him,' said Corny: 'why wouldn't I hear him?' 'Kneel down, then,' said I. 'Devil a bit of me'll kneel down. Don't I know what he's after well enough? *Ach me bockish!* Sorrow else he never does nor make fun of people.' 'Kneel down, sir!' said his Grace, in an accent there was no refusing to obey. 'What is your name?' 'O murther! O heavenly Joseph!' cried Corny, as I hurled him down upon his knees, that I'd ever lived to see the day! 'What is his d—d name?' said the duke passionately. 'Corny, your Grace, Corny Delany.' 'There, that'll do,' as with a hearty slap of the sword, not on his shoulder, but on his bullet head, he cried out, 'Rise, Sir Corny Delany!'

Then comes the last trick of the pantomime:—

"Leaving Corny to his lamentations, the duke walked towards the door. Here above a hundred people were now assembled, their curiosity excited in no small degree by a picket of light dragoons, who

occupied the middle of the street, and were lying upon the ground, or leaning on their saddles, in all the wearied attitudes of a night-watch. In fact, the duke had forgotten to dismiss his guard of honour, who had accompanied him to the theatre, and thus had spent the dark hours of the night keeping watch and ward over the proud dwelling of the Rooney. A dark frown settled on the duke's features as he perceived the mistake, and muttered between his teeth, 'how they will talk of this in England!' The next moment, bursting into a hearty fit of laughter, he stepped into the carriage, and amid a loud cheer from the mob, by whom he was recognised, drove rapidly away."

This last incident is, to a certain extent, a matter of fact. It occurred, however, not at the door of a Dublin attorney, but at that of a celebrated Aspasia of the day, who flourished in the same city. This is an instance of the modern method of pressing all manner of wanton pranks and ridiculous transactions into the author's service, so as to produce the maximum of extravagance and farce. It is against this system we wish to protest; and it strikes us that Mr. Lever has powers which might enable him to dispense for a few chapters with his "broad grins." We think he could *laugh* if he liked; and after a little, he might learn to smile; and thence proceed, by another step, to a little occasional gravity, which would give wonderful zest to his scenes of mirth! His style is, we think, improved since he published "Harry Lorrequer." There are fewer flippancies and vulgarisms; he seems to have been made aware that in portraying vulgarity, it is not necessary to be vulgar; and he appears to have made some progress towards amendment in that important point. However, until he attempts something loftier than a *rechauffé* of Dublin table-talk, or a collection of thrice-told anecdotes, kneaded up into a string of adventures, it is idle to speak of him as a writer of fiction, although unquestionably he takes a high rank amongst the antic writers of the day.

As to the other work, "De Lunatico Inquirendo," we know no more what the author would be at than the man in the moon; and we feel that we deserve a visit from the Commissioner for our insanity in devoting an hour to its perusal. The idea is good, but the execution feeble beyond measure. The writer mimics Mr. Dickens, and occasionally gives us an appalling touch of Mr. Ainsworth. His Honourable Mr. Fitzurse is as much like the son of an English nobleman, as the son of a Chinese mandarin. The mere names of Jerry Tripe, Joey Pike, Mr. Rotundity, and Mr. Deputy Popesey, destroy all inclination to make their acquaintance; we know they come of a bad family, and expect nothing from them but offensive vulgarisms and second-hand buffoonery—an expectation which is not disappointed.

Narrative of a Yacht Voyage in the Mediterranean, during the years 1840—41. 2 vols. Murray.

This book will be regarded as another monument of female enterprise by all who hold

The old sea in reverential fear.

They will wonder why one so daintily bred that not the winds of heaven might "visit her face too roughly," should have braved "the roarers" that care not for Nobility, and the penances, privations, and disgusts which are as much part and parcel of the voyager's fare, as the "jasper, turkis, and almondine," of which the Tennysons, and other ocean-lovers, sing so harmoniously. But Lady Grosvenor betrays no traces of the fine lady; she leaves lamentations at inevitable inconveniences to more fastidious travellers. She appears to have troubled herself but little about royal audiences, diplomatic attentions, or consular civilities. Her temper is

good and patient; her eye observant; her artist's hand modest but faithful; and, truly woman-hearted, her courage always mounteth with occasion. Thus she has produced an agreeable book; though it can only be received for what it professes to be, a hurried journal, the writer "not having," as she observes in her dedication, "stayed anywhere long enough to make observations of much research and consequent value."

Our extracts need no further preamble. The first will convey to the reader impressions of Tanger:—

"At eleven, A.M., we embarked in the gig to row about a mile and a half to the town; the sea being very rough, and the wind straight against us, we were plentifully sprinkled with salt water, and when we arrived at the shore, found only a shelving gravelly beach to land upon; as to the method of effecting which, some doubts were raised in our minds, added to which a strange uncouth-looking race were drawn up on the shore: but with the encouragement of the Captain of the Port, a tall old man in the Moorish dress, with a long white beard (well described as an old lion by a former traveller), we at length accomplished it, but were obliged to be carried through the surf by our sailors, and were deposited on the beach in the midst of a most curious scene. Groups of wild-looking negroes and moors were lying about in all kinds of picturesque dresses; some wrapped up in white woolen garments, called 'haiks,' of which they draw a fold over their heads; others in brown and white striped pelisses, with a 'bournous,' or peaked hood, which is an admirable protection against sun or rain. Many of the Moors were handsome, but fierce-looking, with sharp white teeth, and gleaming black eyes. * * Though it was not one of the best market-days, which are Thursdays and Sundays, the market presented a very curious scene, from the groups of Moors, Arabs, and Jews, standing, sitting, and lying, huddled up in their bournouses, buying and selling. Some look gentle, but the generality have a wild and ferocious expression. The women are completely covered up in their dirty white drapery, and conceal their faces, so that nothing is seen but one eye and their hands and feet, the latter being coarse and ugly; but it is to be observed, that we only saw the lower classes, as the ladies always remain shut up at home. The principal articles for sale were 'comestibles,' innumerable kinds of grain, onions, tomatoes, dates, raisins, egg-plants, and jars of an oily white-looking ointment, which turned out to be butter, perhaps two or three years old, which is supposed to improve the flavour. On the open counter of nearly every shop, there was at least one cat, which the owners keep as a sort of brush to wipe their hands upon; as after measuring out soft yellow soap with those natural implements, they do not scruple to give a handful of raisins, or flower, or rice, all handed out in the same sweetly simple manner, which creates an occasional necessity for an apology of a towel. Almost all the natives had the hair shaved; some wore a large tuft on one side, occasionally lengthened into a plait. The negroes who come from the interior were singularly frightful, in all their varieties, which were many. We mounted by very narrow, tolerably dirty, and shockingly paved streets, to what had been the treasury, a Moorish building, with a cloistered arcade round a court, now in a very ruinous state; thence up to the citadel, where we saw traces of the original walls of Tanger, and so on to a graceful and beautiful gateway, looking down a steep hill to the lovely country surrounding the town. The mountains in the distance are covered with low wood, sheltering wild boar; and in the foreground are thickets of stupendous cactuses, with stems like small forest trees; carobs, or the locust tree; fig trees, palmettos, and many other shrubs. * * In a large ditch below the old walls, in the midst of all this beauty, was a horrid sight and smell, of the carcasses of horses and mules left there to decay."

A large fig-tree was shown to Lady Grosvenor, which served as a sanctuary for people of all religions, "at which the offender, whether a Christian, Jew, or Mohammedan, might find a temporary refuge."

"On returning, a string of camels, loaded with corn from the interior, passed us; and on proceeding to another market-place, on a large sloping hill outside the walls, we found about two hundred camels and their drivers. These were unloading the corn they had brought; and to make the camels kneel down, the driver seizes them by the throat—on which they make a sort of groan, and kneel directly. The poor animals give the idea of suffering from ill-treatment; but generally, animals, even including the horse, appear miserably ill-managed, as the Moors are very brutal. Over all the ground of this market-place, which is much trampled by being the usual resort of the camels, are little mounds of earth, the entrances to the Matamores, or subterranean granaries, where the Moors have kept their grain from time immemorial, and the custom still continues. In these deep, large holes, lined with straw, and about twelve feet deep, the corn, well covered up, keeps good for many years. It is a point of their religion not to eat or profane anything relating to bread or corn. I saw a Moorish woman in the street pick up a bit of bread from the ground, kiss it, and put it in a hole in the wall, under the idea that it might not be lost, but that a bird or something might profit by it."

Lady Grosvenor's excursion to Granada is pleasantly described; but Mr. Borrow's Spanish pictures make all others look pale: and it would not be courteous, therefore, to expose a sketcher of such comparison. Another ramble is that to Ephesus, detailed in the second volume; of which we shall give the principal portion:—

"We rose at six for our expedition to Ephesus, and landed at nine. M. Accachetti met us on the beach, and we immediately ascended a rugged flight of steps cut in the rock, which led under a wooden roof, with an old vine covered with grapes twisting itself out of the fissures. This almost perpendicular staircase conducted us into a narrow street, and close to the vice-consul's door; and a few more steep steps led down into his house,—an irregular little building, completely overhanging the sea. The saddles were soon arranged; and after having tried the respective merits of a high-peaked Turkish saddle and my own, I preferred the latter. We then set out,—our two selves, the consul's son, the cavassi or guide, and another Turk, who rode with us for company, as it was part of his way to Ainsoluk, just beyond Ephesus. The outset was down a sort of paved staircase, called the street, through a small market-place, well provided with vegetables, grain, and dried fruit, by an old wall and fort by the sea, and for some way along the sea-shore, and very pretty, the sea bounding the road on one side, and extensive fields of grain, vegetables, cotton, and pomegranates, with vineyards, on the other; and some camels grazing in the fields. We then ascended a hill of very rugged pavement, crossing a promontory covered with vineyards and cultivation, underwood, and innumerable flowers, down to a valley, in the narrow lane leading to which we met two strings of camels, carrying loads into the town, and led by strange-looking creatures, men and women, like baked clay (which, to be sure, they were): there were two youthful camels,—the adolescent ugly, as they all are, but the infant diabolically hideous; and, to add to its attractions, it began braying at us with the most marked spite. The horses, however, did not care for them any more than for the troops of large stinging flies with which they were covered, and went on very well, trotting, and even cantering, whenever the ground was tolerable; and what was of more consequence, with great security and confidence over the pointed and slippery rocks which constituted the road a great part of the way. Soon after passing the camels, we came to a small and pretty plain, or valley of meadows, where were encamped some of the wandering tribes who own no other home than their tents, which are simply a few poles stuck in the ground, with coarse canvas extended as a roof over them, without sides. The owners were lying extended underneath, on their baggage and carpets. They had a large herd of good-looking cattle with them. Beyond this valley we crossed a small stream,

were really beautiful. We passed two cool fountains under trees unheeded,—one near a village lately bought by Tahir Pacha, the high admiral; and being too fresh on our journey to stop, we continued our course up and down paved pinnacles, like staircases, and through defiles of sharp pointed rocks, which in England would be considered hardly practicable even for a foot passenger. Our horses, however, got on with great security, stepping on the very edge of precipices, till at length, having ascended a hill at a distance of about eight miles from Scala Nova, and turning a point, we looked down on the immense plain of the Cayster."

The view was wretched in no ordinary degree. The district swarms with reptiles and insects, and the plain is a vast extent of flat ground, one half marsh and stagnant water, "the other a jungle of weeds."

" What remains of Ephesus stands in a position elevated above the valley, in a kind of corner formed by a sweep of the hills on the southern side of the plain. In this scene we dismounted; but there was no shade, the sun being nearly vertical; and we reposed ourselves some time under our umbrellas, sitting on a pile of enormous stones, regularly built, and evidently the remains of a massy square foundation, perhaps bases of columns, as they stood at regular distances, with the holes in them for iron cramps. There were also large fragments of walls, and the top of a very large arch appeared out of masses of earth and ruins, which concealed the lower part, probably the accumulation of ages. We inquired of our guide if there were not some columns in the neighbourhood, but he knew nothing whatever of the place. After a little search, however, we found, very near at hand, but concealed by weeds and brambles, two enormous but broken columns, of very fine grained red granite, lying prostrate; and near them two others, of gray granite, equally large and fine, one almost embedded in the earth; the polish of the red granite was the finer of the two, being still quite smooth, and perfect. It was grievous to leave these magnificent relics, unseen and unvalued, amidst this chaos of desolation; but we did not possess the power which had transported, ages back, some of the columns of Diana's temple to Stamboul, where they still decorate the mosque of Santa Sophia; so we struggled on, through thickets of stiff thorny bushes; and when one foot approached the ground, it perhaps plunged deep into a hole, while the other attained the sharp edge of some enormous block, the bushes all the time seizing and detaining our clothes, with the addition of slippery grasses growing in loops, to embarrass our course, and forests of thistles, which we measured, and found to be eight and nine feet high, with immense purple heads like artichokes; this mode of progression in a broiling sun, prolonged for two or three hours, was a very fatiguing operation, though the scene more than repaid us for our trouble. We passed a group of three broken columns of gray granite, standing upright, and, a little beyond, four others of the same kind. We found also the arch so accurately described by Tournefort; it is of a good style of architecture, with a dilapidated frieze, which, old as it is, was evidently made out of the remains of something much older.

• • On proceeding to the left, northward, from this arch, we came upon what is evidently the site of the Circus; it is six hundred and eighty-seven feet in length, and still perfectly defined as to size, shape, and boundary. An immense vaulted subterranean passage or gallery runs along on the northern side, which still remains to some extent in good preservation, with a large arch for an entrance. The walls are of great thickness, with old fig-trees growing out of them. The space within the circus was cultivated with corn. Immediately beyond this, and terminating the buildings altogether on this side above the valley, rises an immense raised platform, terminating in an abrupt cliff overlooking the whole of the plain; its foundation was the rock, assisted by masonry. I believe that the Temple of Diana is supposed by those who are best informed, to have been in another direction, but no indication or trace now remains by which its site can be positively ascertained,—no vestige left of its hundred and twenty-seven columns of Parian marble, each sixty feet high, and composed of a single shaft, forming one of the seven wonders of

ool fountains
illage lately
l; and being
ntinued our
e staircase,
cks, which in
nticible even
ever, got on
edge of pre-
hill at a dis-
Nuova, and
the immense

ary degree,
nd insects,
round, one
the other a

a position
er formed
rn side of
but there
tical; and
umbrellas,
early built,
are foun-
stood at
for iron
of walls,
ed out of the
the lower

We in-
columns
whatever
ever, we
y weeds
lumnis, of
tly large
th; the
the two,
grievous
valued,
did not
s back,
ambon,
Sophia;
thorny
round,
le the
ormous
aining
grasses
forests
to be
heads
oiling
a very
an re-
three
right,
kind.
d by
with
ently
lder.
this
the
t in
scape,
ear
side,
val-
alls
out
ed
ng
ey,
an
e-
se
i-
y-
s-
d

the world; but if this were not the site of that renowned temple, still it must have been that of some very distinguished building, from the solidity of its foundations, which comprise an immense mass of masonry, consisting of gigantic hewn stones, still presenting a perfectly smooth surface. In fact, the spot is like a small mountain with a flat surface, on which rested the ancient building, whatever may have been its destination. One very broad lower terrace runs along its front, on the side looking to the river; and on the surface of the upper building still remain, at regular intervals, large blocks of marble, built together, probably as foundations for columns, or piers of arches; and on the terrace beneath, existed most likely another row of colonnades with steps leading down to it. Nothing can be conceived finer or grander than these lonely and mysterious remains."

Here we must take leave of this book. Its authoress modestly disclaims the idea of its possessing any permanent value: but to us it has its value and interest, as marking the progress of feminine cultivation and accomplishment in England.

Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England. From the Commencement of the Last Century.

By Mrs. Elwood. 2 vols. Colburn.

AMONG the revolutions which literature has undergone within the period embraced by these volumes, the share which women have assumed in its labours is not the least striking; nor can there be much hesitation in assigning to this cause, in a considerable degree, that other change in public opinion, now progressing with a railroad rapidity, concerning the general rights and duties of the sex.

Between the literary women of the present day and their predecessors, there is, with few exceptions, a remarkable difference, which suggests itself on a glance at the personages selected by Mrs. Elwood for illustration. At the commencement of the century, not only was the female writer a more rare and exceptional character, but she appears to have, in some degree, assumed the peculiarities of the opposite sex, as a qualification for her task; the blue-stocking lady of that time resembling an old gentleman in petticoats, much more nearly than a proper woman, both in her deportment, and in her choice of subjects. A man's education, she appears more or less to have deemed a necessary preliminary for writing: translation from the learned languages, criticism, or, still more frequently, theology, was her chosen arena; and Bishops and other dignified divines were her favourite associates. On the other hand, the female wits and play-writers, who flourished at or about the commencement of the century, if they unavoidably suffered to transpire in their writings, somewhat more of their feminine characteristics, still strove to emulate their male contemporaries in freedom of thought and of speech (not to say licentiousness), and sometimes even in a masculine cynicism of personal morals. Mrs. Elwood takes up her subject with the biography of Lady Mary W. Stuart; who, although in her letters sufficiently a woman, was, in her poetry, a man for hardness and independence; and she assiduously strove to rival the male poets and wits of her day. But she and Mrs. Sheridan are the only writers among the several individuals noticed in the present work, before we come to Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who afford the semblance of an exception to our remark. It should seem, therefore, as if the female author was considered as an interloper, and as in some degree losing caste by her daring; nor was the idea altogether false, as long as authorship involved this stepping out of self, this assumption of something foreign and almost unnatural.

It was not very long before the period of the French revolution, that female literature began

to exhibit more of a character of its own;—that the writings of women began, generally, to assume the genuine characteristics of the sex, and to reflect the proper qualities and the impulses of the female intellect. The peculiar *fineness* of observation and intuitive penetration into the innermost recesses of the human heart, so characteristic in females, and first turned to account by them in works of poetic and prose fiction, have gradually been brought to bear upon subjects of graver and more extended interest; and their warm and impulsive eloquence, and their rapid and comprehensive glances at truth, have formed a valuable supplement to the colder and more logical forms of masculine literature, and have contributed much in advancing the march of civilization. If the peculiar attributes of the female intellect be a necessary complement to those of the male, and adapted by nature to forward the woman's mission of helpmate, there is no reason why her influence should not prove as beneficial in perfecting the literature of nations, as it has been acknowledged to be in refining domestic manners and purifying morality. It would not, indeed, be very difficult to show that within the petty space embraced by a portion only of the volumes before us, the beneficial influence of the sex upon literature may be traced, not only in style and external peculiarity, but in a substantive purity of sentiment and elegance of thought. It has been productive of a nicer respect, not merely for the rights, but for the feelings and the infirmities of others; it has developed a wider range and a warmer glow of human sympathies; and if it has not added much to the accuracy of prevailing metaphysical notions, or extended the scope of the higher philosophy, it has clothed them occasionally in more graceful forms, and brought them into closer contact with general readers.

In looking for the causes of the present unceasing literary activity of the sex, the development of the book trade comes prominently into notice. In glancing even at the very limited view presented of the subject by Mrs. Elwood, we arrive at the painful conclusion, that the availability of literary talent as a pecuniary resource, and not the idle though laudable impulse of vanity, has been the most effective inspiration of the sex, and called forth, not only the most numerous, but the best female contributors to the modern press. Adopted as the means of personal independence, or still more frequently as a means of assisting and providing for others, the literary energies of women have been seen as the consequences of their moral elasticity, of their intense feeling concerning the obligations of duty, and of the warmth of their honest and devoted sympathies. Of those among the females recorded in Mrs. Elwood's pages who have turned a carefully conducted course of study, or (as it is termed) a regular education, and a wealthy leisure to the account of literature, there are few whose productions (however respectable) can compare with those of the women who have written under opposite circumstances; yet, large as have been the claims made by the latter on our admiration, in their qualities of authors, more vivid still has been the sense they have inspired of their excellence as women.

On this latter account, if on no other, we must wish that the subject had fallen into hands more capable, or more willing to do it justice, and to draw large and just views from the particular facts to be recorded. The work before us is a mere compilation, from sources neither rare nor difficult of access. It is evidently one of a rather rapid series of publications, which have lately appeared to meet a growing market. Woman is the heroine of the day; and the lives of queens, literary women, or of women remarkable in any station of life, are greedily bought and

perused by the public. Booksellers are shrewd guessers on this point, but they are more bent upon enlarging the quantity, than improving the quality of the supply. One consequence to be expected from this mercantile view, is an over-scrupulous attention to the prudery and sham delicacy of the age, an avoidance of persons and of themes, which, however disagreeable to the squeamish, may be necessary to the whole philosophy and the whole morality of the subject. The number of female authors, who, by their writings or their personal misconduct, have brought disgrace on the sex, are as nothing when compared to those who have exercised their calling honourably, amid scenes of difficulty and privation, with an unwearied industry and an unsullied virtue. But though thus exceptional, they still present one aspect of the social position of women too important in its bearings on general humanity to be contemptuously disregarded.

How far a fear of giving offence may in some instances have influenced Mrs. Elwood's selection, we cannot undertake to say; but a merely passing and hurried retrospect calls to recollection a vast number of her omissions, for which even this cause cannot be assigned. Why, for instance is Mrs. Cowley omitted, whose 'Belle's Stratagem' was the precursor of 'The School for Scandal,' and to whom Sheridan was indebted for more than he has acknowledged? Mrs. Macaulay, too, the historian, why is she excluded? The Misses Lee, whose 'Werner' gave Byron the first idea of his tragedy of the same name, were *omni exceptione maiores*; and the authoress of 'The Recess,' more especially, was well entitled to a respectful notice. Then we have no account of Mrs. Pilkington, and Mrs. Grierson, the friends and companions of Swift, nor of Mrs. Griffith, the author of the Letters of Henry and Frances; no word of Clara Reeve, who produced that delight of our early infancy, 'The Old English Baron'; none of Lady Wallace, of Mrs. Bennet, whose 'Beggar Girl,' and numerous other novels, were eagerly read by our mothers; none of the Margravine of Anspach, of Mrs. Lenox, who produced 'The Female Quixote'; none of the authoress of 'The Life of Petrarch'; none of Miss Plumtree, Priscilla Wakefield, or Helen Maria Williams, *cum multis aliis*. Mrs. Centlivre was living in the eighteenth century; but "the cook's wife," the witty writer of the 'Bold Stroke for a Wife,' a comedy that yet keeps its place on the stage, was probably tabooed, as without the circle of literary properties.

While, however, on this subject of omissions, we must mention one for which we are thankful to Mrs. Elwood. In these times of catch-penny literature, the biography of living writers affords a tempting theme; and the compiler has shown as much taste as good feeling in forbearing to enter on it. Independently of the doubtful morality of tampering with the feelings of the parties by dragging their private life before the public, there are good literary reasons for leaving to the living authoress a priority in the narration of her own story. There is no reading so delightful as auto-biography; and when conducted with candour and philosophy, none more suggestive or profitable. For the rest, if there is no originality in these memoirs, it is because the greater number of the subjects have been too amply or too recently handled to admit of novelty; and the authoress has too freely employed inverted commas to designate her borrowings from her predecessors, to admit of the reproach of wearing false colours. The volumes, it is frankly avowed, "are intended only for such of her sex, who, not feeling themselves equal to profound and abstract subjects, can derive amusement and information from what is professedly too light for the learned, or 'too simple for the studious.'" Humbler preten-

sions could not well be put forward; we are grieved to be obliged to add, that the volumes would not have justified higher.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

System of Universal Geography, founded on the Work of Malte-Brun and Balbi, &c.—This volume presents us with an abridgment of the celebrated work of Malte-Brun, an inestimable work of its kind, and which loses nothing of its real value by judicious curtailment. The task of reducing within just limits the somewhat prolix eloquence of the learned Dane, has been ably executed by the editor of this volume, which, though we have styled it an abridgment, yet extends to more than a thousand closely printed pages. It has an index also, which contains more names than are to be found in most gazetteers. We perceive that the editor (Mr. James Laurie) affects to slight Malte-Brun, and would lead us to suppose that he has rather taken Balbi as his guide and chief authority. There is certainly a great charm in novelty, and the last-named writer has the undoubted advantage of having been recently in fashion; but we cannot concede all the praise which is claimed for him on the score of perspicuity and systematic arrangement. System and perspicuity, when in their proper places, follow after accurate knowledge; but this is often wanting in geography; and therefore a geographical writer who affects, like Balbi, to go on every occasion into exact details and to exhibit complete arrangements, must often have recourse to conjecture and sacrifice authenticity to a show of completeness. It is with geographical treatises as with maps; the most trustworthy and honest will present the greatest number of blanks and most marks of doubt and uncertainty. But we have no wish to hint disapprobation in this instance, nor to seek for blemishes in a work the careful elaboration of which is equal to its utility. We think that the editor of the 'System of Universal Geography' is fully justified in assuming that "in respect of accuracy and extent of information, the present work will be found, at the least, not inferior to any similar publication."

History of the Church of Christ, by H. Stebbing, D.D. 3 vols.—It is to be regretted that Dr. Stebbing appears here as the continuator of Milner, and not as the author of an independent work: he is superior to his predecessors in discrimination and the due estimate of authorities, and he is free from that spirit of sectarian partisanship which led the Milners to exclude from the Church of Christ those who did not hold every article of their calvinistic creed. Still Dr. Stebbing has obviously felt himself trammelled by opinions and sentiments previously set forth, and has been obliged to insinuate rather than state directly his own views on many points of great ecclesiastical importance. Incidentally we learn that he contemplates writing an Ecclesiastical History entirely original, and we shall reserve for its appearance an examination of the theory of a Church which he has here shadowed forth.

Liebig's Organic Chemistry.—We have already noticed the translations which have appeared of Liebig's invaluable works; but it is only within these few days that we have seen a copy of the Organic Chemistry in the original German. We were so much struck with the dedication to Alexander von Humboldt, and the interesting account therein given of Liebig's first acquaintance with that great and excellent man, and the influence which it exerted on his subsequent career, that we have translated it, for the purpose of making it known in England. And we cannot but express our regret that it was omitted in the excellent translation of the work; because, at the same time that it reflected honour on the author, it would, to a considerable extent, have removed the unfavourable impression entertained by some persons that Liebig assumed more to himself than was altogether just, and forgot or overlooked the labours of his predecessors:—

To A. von Humboldt.

During my residence in Paris, in the winter of 1823, I was successful in having an account of an analytical examination of Howard's "Fulminating Compounds of Silver and Mercury," my first investigation, read before the Royal Academy. At the close of the meeting (on the 24th of

March, 1824), whilst I was occupied in collecting together my preparations, a gentleman approached from amongst the members of the Academy, and entered into conversation with me. With the most winning friendliness, he drew from me an account of the object of my studies, my occupations, and my plans; we separated, without my venturing to ask, through shyness and inexperience, the name of him who had so kindly taken an interest in me. This conversation was the foundation of my subsequent career; I had gained for my scientific pursuits a most powerful and amiable friend and patron. You had returned only the day before from a tour in Italy; no one was aware of your presence. Unknown, without introductions, in a city where the assemblage of so many persons, from all parts of the world, is the greatest obstacle to an intimate acquaintance with the distinguished and learned philosophers assembled there, I, like so many others, might have remained unnoticed in the crowd, and perhaps lost altogether; this danger was now completely removed. From that day every door, every institution and laboratory, was open to me; the lively interest which you honoured me with gained me the affection and intimate friendship of my much esteemed teachers Gay-Lussac, Dulong, and Thenard. Your good opinion smoothed the path to a sphere of usefulness which for the last sixteen years I have incessantly laboured worthily to occupy. How many whom I know have, like myself, to thank you for patronage and favour in the prosecution of their scientific inquiries! The chemist, the botanist, the natural philosopher, the traveller to Persia and India, the artist, all rejoiced in the same advantages, the same patronage; with you there was no distinction of nations or countries. The world in general does not know how deeply Science is indebted to you in this respect, but it is for ever engraven in our hearts. May I be permitted thus publicly to express the profound respect, the sincere and pure gratitude which I feel. I hardly know if I can claim as my own any part of this little work which I take the liberty of dedicating to you. When I read the introduction, which, forty-two years ago, you wrote to Ingenhousz's book 'On the Nutrition of Plants,' it always appears to me as if, in fact, I had merely endeavoured to extend and verify the views which were there put forth by the most zealous and active philosopher of the age. I received from the British Association, at their meeting at Liverpool in 1837, the flattering request to draw up a report on the present state of our knowledge of organic chemistry. At my proposal, the Association agreed to invite M. Dumas, of Paris, a Member of the Royal Academy, to undertake, in conjunction with me, the drawing up of this report. This was the original cause which led to the publication of the present book; I have endeavoured to describe in it the relation of Organic Chemistry to Vegetable Physiology and Agriculture, as well as the changes which organic substances undergo in the processes of fermentation, decay, and putrefaction. At a time like the present, when that restless striving after novelties, which are so frequently worthless, scarcely permits the rising generation to bestow even a cursory glance on the foundations which support so noble and mighty a structure; and when even those foundations themselves can hardly be distinguished by the ordinary observer, disguised as they are by external ornaments; when at such a time an intruder in branches of Science hitherto foreign to himself, dares to direct the attention and powers of naturalists to subjects which ought long ago to have been made the end and object of their exertions and labours, it is impossible to feel sure of success; for although the desire of man to do good knows no limits, his means and his abilities are confined to narrow bounds. Quite independent of the original observations which I have brought forward in this work, it would afford me the greatest satisfaction if the philosophical principles which I have applied to the growth and nutrition of plants should be found worthy of your approbation.

Giesen, Aug. 1, 1840.

T. LIEBIG.

Milford Malvoisin, by F. E. Paget, M.A.—Mr. Paget possesses an extraordinary faculty in deducing right conclusions from wrong premises. In his present tale he takes the field against pews, and particularly those monstrous wooden closets which disfigure so many of our country churches. By some process

of reasoning peculiar to himself, he identifies the cause of pews with that of the Puritans in Cromwell's days and of the evangelical party in our own. Surely he ought to have known that the Puritans were strenuously opposed to maintaining any distinction of rank in sacred edifices, and insisted that every assembly for divine worship should realize the holy declaration, "The rich and the poor meet together; God is the maker of them all."

Intimidation; a Political Satire, by Cato the Censor.—There are few of the forms of literary composition in which success is more certain than satire; but then, the reason is one by no means calculated to recommend it to general adoption. A satire *manqué*, it should be remembered, is a satire, still—only not wounding in the direction which the author intended. The sarcasm aimed against another, if it fails to pierce, rebounds upon the party aiming it:—and he who "writes down" his neighbour "an ass," if he do not succeed in pinning the label to that neighbour's back, must keep it for himself. Satire is a two-edged weapon—and has a very sharp handle; and he who meddles with it, not being dexterous, is sure to do himself mischief. The present satire, as its author calls it, does not deserve to have much said of it, in any way. The satirist is by no means so dangerous a person as he thinks himself; and we do not see that any body is much hurt in this onslaught. He threatens to do a great deal more yet, in the "cut-and-thrust" way:—but, so far, none of his opponents are any the worse; and, we think, if he will examine his own fingers, he will find that he has cut them in two or three places.

The Fair Chinese Maid; a Tale of Macao, by an Officer in China.—This first canto of a poem was written, its author states, to beguile an idle fortnight on shipboard; and under such circumstances, perhaps no more need be said about it. Illness is the avowed parent of many a folly; and may be admitted to take the blame of this among the rest. The author laments that a return to active life prevented his carrying the matter beyond the first canto; but promises a second, in case the English public shall express any great anxiety for it. Our advice to him, on their behalf, is, that if he can find any other occupation for his time, to think no more about the Chinese Maid.

Verses, Original and Translated, by Rebecca Lee.—*Original Poems and Songs*, by James Lemon.—*The Island Minstrel*, by H. Fitzherbert.—We have strung these volumes together, for no better reason than that we know not what else to do with them; and that they have the common attributes of poetical exterior, and sounds, obtained, on the principle of the drum, from emptiness. Perhaps it is scarcely fair to class the first of them with the other two; but, to say that the lady's muse is a trifle better instructed than these its accidental companions, is praise not worth her having—and yet the best we can afford. Of the volumes second and third on the list, it is a waste of time even to write the titles.

Stow's Survey of London, edited by W. J. Thoms, Esq.—Although we would not willingly "swear by" Master Stow, we have, notwithstanding, a respect for our ancient antiquary; and are glad to welcome a reprint of his famous "Survey." Stow, indeed, deserves credit for what he did, for his diligence was great; and his care, in seeking for original documents, rebukes the indolence of the later historians of London, who are content to copy what has been already gleaned. In addition to this, the Survey contains much valuable information which we might seek for in vain elsewhere; and many notices of buildings, of which every vestige has been swept away. The present edition is reprinted from that "increased with divers rare notes of antiquity," published in 1603, and is illustrated by some curious and interesting notes by the editor, who has also prefixed a memoir of worthy Master Stow. The work is cheap, and neatly got up, and we can recommend it to the public.

Almanacks.—Our record is not yet perfect. *Punch* now offers a substantial *Pocket Book*, with all the customary attractions in the way of usefulness, and a small volume, in addition, of his own peculiar wares, —Mr. Van Voorst, the *Naturalist's Pocket Almanack*, —and Messrs. Howlett & Son tempt the ladies with the *Victoria Almanack*, printed in gold on a purple ground.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for DECEMBER, kept by the Assistant Secretary, at the Apartments of the Royal Society,
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

Note.—The daily observations are recorded just as they are read off from the scale, without the application of any correction whatever.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Leipsic, Dec. 13, 1842.

I am tempted to send you a few lines, to correct some erroneous impressions which several notices that have lately appeared in the *Athenaeum* are apt to create among your numerous readers. First, as to the splendid Walhalla erected by the King of Bavaria, and which is to be a temple of honour for all Germans of merit. Do you know the fact that the King has rejected the statue of Luther, notwithstanding his undisputed greatness as the reformer, not only of the Church, but of the German language? The publication of Luther's works marks a new era in German literature. But Luther was the enemy of Rome, and therefore he is refused those honours which he and Melancthon so eminently deserve. I do not know whether many of your readers are aware of the very curious and peculiar style of King Ludwig's German poem, but it is very similar to what the Spaniards call "gorgorismo." The prospectus of the Walhalla, "*Die Walhallagenüsse geschildert durch König Ludwig von Bayern*," has called forth a review in the *Deutsche Jahrbücher*, which so closely imitates and so admirably ridicules the prospectus, that many thousand copies have been sold,—the latter is, of course, prohibited in Bavaria. The King's poetry, as you possibly know, has called forth a witty satire by Ottlinger, in which it is stated that a riot, which the police strove in vain to suppress, was dispersed by the reading aloud of King Ludwig's poem; everybody ran away!

Other mistakes are, I see, current in England. Thus, with respect to the report on the greater liberty granted to the press in Prussia, your informant states that "all writings of more than twenty *leaves*, are to be exempt from censorship." For "leaves" read *sheets*. And in order to show how the law is worked, I shall translate for you a paragraph which appeared in the official journal of the German book-

trade (*Boersenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*), dated Leipzig, Dec. 2, 1842:—“Berlin, Nov. 26, 1842.—The police-office of this city has to-day prohibited the sale and advertising of ‘Bruno Bauer und seine Gegner,’ (B. Bauer and his antagonists,) by Edgar Bauer, published by Jonas, and all copies have been seized provisionally. This book, having received the imprimatur of the Berlin censor, we are taught by this case what is understood by ‘conditional liberty of the press.’” A previous number of the same official journal complained of the almost daily visits of the Prussian police officers. This is the real state of the liberty of the press in Prussia. That of Saxon is a shade, but only a shade, better.

Of literary news there is not much; a new novel, 'Thomas Tyrnau,' by the authoress of 'Gadwick Castle,' has lately appeared, and the whole of the first edition was sold in a few days, notwithstanding its price of about twenty shillings sterling, which represents at least two guineas. Who would pay two guineas for a novel in England?

The sale of English works of light literature, never of any great importance, is annihilated in Germany by the reprints which are published by D. Tauchnitz of this city. Thus, Dickens's 'American Notes' and Cooper's 'Jack o'Lantern' were republished here, about a fortnight after they had appeared in London, at eighteenpence each, very neatly and correctly printed! It is understood, however, that Mr. Forbes, who represents the British government at Dresden, is to propose a treaty for international copyright, and there is little doubt but he will succeed. Mr. Forbes ought certainly to do *something* for the many thousand pounds of salary which he has received in the course of the fifteen years during which he has held the sinecure place of British Minister to the Court of Saxony.

Hervegh, the author of 'Lieder eines Lebenden,' poems full of the fire of liberty, and which are prohi-

bited in Prussia, lately visited Berlin, where he is to marry a rich Jewess, and was presented to the King by special command. He was introduced by his countryman, the celebrated Prof. Schoenbein, physician to His Majesty. "You have given me some severe pills," said the King, "but they are neither as bitter nor as brightly gilt as some which I have been obliged to swallow by order of your friend the Doctor there." The speeches of the King of Prussia have been printed, with a running commentary, but they were seized "provisionally" before they could be issued!

Dr. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy has been appointed to the post of Director-General of Sacred and Church Music. You know he is a Jew,—so are Neander and Benary, the two most popular Professors of Theology in the University of Berlin!

All the German *savants* have been much astonished to learn that Count Léon de Laborde has been elected a member of the French Academy; the superficiality of this young man has been pilloried by Salzman and Zanz in a manner which must certainly startle the Academicians.

When at Berlin lately, I visited the Exhibition of Pictures by Living Artists. Among about 500 "works of art," there were not more than a dozen of great merit. "Huss before the Council of Constance," by Lessing, of Düsseldorf; a scene from the humorous poem "Die Jobsiade," representing the examination of a candidate for holy orders, by Hasenclever, of the same school; "The Abdication of Charles V.," by Galliot; and "The Signing of the Compromises" (the beginning of the revolt of the Netherlands under Philip II.), by De Bieuc, both Belgian artists, are pictures which will immortalize their authors. By the bye, some of Lord Westmoreland's music has been performed with great success. You know he is a Minister at the court of Prussia.

THE HOPE OF THE RESURRECTION.

[Suggested by an extract from the Bechuan Mission, which appeared in the *Athenæum*, No. 777.]

The voice hath filled our forest shades,
Child of the sunless shore,
For never heard the ancient glades
Such wondrous words before:
Though bards beneath our palms have pour'd
Their tales of joy or dread,
Yet thou alone the land hast cheered
With tidings of the dead.

The men of old who slept in death
Before the forests grew,
Whose glory faded from the earth
While yet the hills were new;
The warriors famed in battles o'er,
Of whom our fathers spake,
The wise, whose wisdom shines no more,
Stranger, will they awake?

The foes who fell in thousand fields
Beneath my conquering brand,
Whose bones have strewn the Caffer's hills,
The Bushman's lonely land,
The young who shared my path of fame,
But found an early urn,
And the roses of my youth's bright dream,
Stranger, will they return?

My mother's face was fair to see,
My father's glance was bright,
But long ago the grave from me
Hath hid that blessed light;
Yet sweeter was the sunshine shed
By my lost children's eyes,
That beam upon me from the dead,—
Stranger, will they arise?

Was it some green grave's early guest,
Who loved then long and well,
That left the land of dreamless rest,
Such blessed truths to tell?
For ours have been the wise and brave,
Who feared not Death's abyss;
The strong in hope, the true in love,
But none that dreamt of this.

Yet, if the grave restore to life
Her ransomed spoils again,
And ever hide the hate and strife
That died with wayward men;
Thou hast, my spirit, missed the star
That guides our steps above,
Since only earth was given to War,
That better land, to Love.

FRANCES BROWN.

ART-UNIONS.

Mrs. Parkes is a woman after our own heart: not a word will she retract, for love or interest, if she believes that word to be true. Last week we published Mr. Moon's letter—this week we have her rejoinder, a Rowland for his Oliver.

Respecting the hint in Mr. Moon's letter, that Mrs. Parkes had offered her stock to Mr. Lloyd, for the use of the "National," she states, that it is "entirely false," and gives some reasons why it could not be true. We, however, only refer to this circumstance in justice to Mrs. Parkes, as the fact in no way affects the question at issue, or concerns the public. Other circumstances, however, are brought forward by Mrs. Parkes, which do materially interest the public. In her first letter, she observes—

"Will the public read without suspicion the following announcement? I quote the advertisement of the National Art-Union:—'The pair (the *Lattice* and *Mask*) after Landseer's exquisite pictures, engraved by J. H. Robinson, are partially known; but the extreme delicacy and cost of the engraving demanded a proportionate charge, which excluded them from the hands of all but a very few. The application of the electrotype has justified their introduction into this plan.' I will not ask you how or why 'the extreme delicacy' of a print should 'exclude it from the hands of all but a few?' It seems, however, that you have a number of copies still on hand; but the important question is—How is the electrotype to be so applied as to justify the introduction of these works into the plan of the National Art-Union? If you have thrown off the usual number of prints from any one of the

plates, in what state is it now?—in what state will it be when twenty electrotype copies, or twenty casts from the same original matrix, shall have been produced, and from each of these some six hundred impressions shall have been taken!"

On this subject Mrs. Parkes is now a little more communicative:—

"Mr. Moon has advertised the fact under his own name, that the *Lattice* of the National Art-Union for 1843 was published by him in 1838! under the title of the *Mantilla* (being a portrait of Mrs. Lister). I have carefully compared a *print* of the earlier with a *proof* of the later date, and what do I find? In the former, a lovely work, fresh from the hand of the artist, and in every touch I see the master; but in the latter much of the delicate handling has been worn away, leaving the stronger lines comparatively untouched, which gives the worn-out plate a raw effect (I speak as an artist), a harsh appearance that utterly destroys the tone—the great charm in a fine and highly finished engraving, and the express beauty of this particular piece. I have indeed seen an electrotype impression from a *new* plate, which gave to paper an absolute *fac-simile* of the original; but if *this* plate were electrotyped in its present state, I assert that, considering the quality of the copper used in that process, the fiftieth impression would show to those who have any knowledge of engraving a marked deterioration, even from this deteriorated plate. It is my firm opinion, founded on internal evidence, that many hundred impressions have been worked off from this plate since its change of title; a plate in use since 1838, from which the impressions sold originally at one, two, three, and four *guineas* each, while in its present state it is of no value as a work of art. This I vouch as one who knows what she is stating, and who states this much, because the general public cannot possess her means of comparison, nor her power (acquired by years of study and intimate acquaintance with the subject) to decide between the excellent and the indifferent. This is my deliberate opinion of the plate before it has been submitted to the electrotype; and when that process has been repeatedly applied, what must be the impression thence to be derived? Now, if I could be certain that the means of comparison between the *print* of 1838 and the *proof* of 1843 could be fairly brought before the eyes of those who could form a true judgment on the subject, I should consider my present task a piece of superfluous labour. I assert positively—1st, that this assumption in 1843 of the name of the *Lattice*, by the print which was published in 1838 as the *Mantilla*, is for the express purpose of deceiving the public, and inducing them to believe that this worn-out plate is a recent and 'partially known' engraving by one of our most eminent engravers, whereas the more delicate touches of that master-hand (whose fame would suffer from the uncontradicted imputation) are actually worn away; 2, that, pretending to be a portrait of Mrs. Lister, the equivocal expression of this altered countenance is an insult to the beautiful and amiable original, whom it belies and libels; 3, that this print of 1843 bearing *open letters*, the usual distinctive mark of a *proof*, is an imposition, highly discreditable to any party who may have incurred the responsibility of so characterizing it; and 4, that, pretending to be published in 1843, and to be dedicated by its *new* proprietors, under its *new* name, to Sir George Villiers, G.C.B., the patron of the original print, who in 1838 accepted its dedication under another name, at the hands of Mr. Moon, stamps the print with falsehood, which will shut the public ear against all the pretensions of the National Art-Union, as having in view the public advantage, the benefit of artists, and the cultivation of art. It is a great relief to me, that, feeling myself bound to let the public clearly understand these atrocious facts, I am spared from even the remotest suspicion of any *personal* imputation. The workers of this iniquity have not dared to face the public eye. The agents of the National are respectable men, beyond the suspicion of even an unconscious participation in such dishonourable doings; the secretaries are reputable tradesmen, apparently anxious to practise their callings in an honest way; their names are not appended to the plate. Its utterly unknown proprietors sign its dedication; but such is the extreme caution, and such the tact of these unknown proprietors, nameless directors, and nondescript managers, that there is not the shadow of a

chance of my detecting them, or I would not hesitate to proclaim their names, and call upon their respectable, but evidently deceived agents, to throw them off and denounce them to the public indignation. With regard to the authorship of this fraud, it is remarkable that in the original print of the *Mantilla*, dated Jan. 1, 1838, on the right hand corner of the plate, I read, *Engraved by John H. Robinson, member of, &c.*, whereas in the proof of the *Lattice*, dated Jan. 1, 1843 (the same plate, let my reader recollect), I find the words *Engraved for Mr. F. G. Moon, by J. H. Robinson, member of, &c.* Mr. Moon, in his advertisement of the 21st inst., shows that he has sold this with other plates to the 'proprietors' of the National Art-Union. Now I have his own word to prove that he is not one of these proprietors—he did not sell it to 'Himself and Co.' so that these mysterious proprietors are still masking in Twelfth Night characters, or concealed in their *Mantillas* behind their *Lattices*. I dare them to come forth and tell the world their names. *They are the abusers of the plate, the producers of the pretended proof before me.* Mr. Moon proves that he knows the recent prints are valueless; for he advertises, and most wisely, that he has 'reserved the proofs and prints of Edwin Landseer's *Mantilla*' (the original of the *Lattice*), 'which, as early and choice impressions, will, under no circumstances, be reduced in price.' Can any words contain a stronger condemnation of these works of the National Art-Union, which falsely pretend to be 'in all respects as excellent as the originals'?"

So much for the great "National" lottery. A correspondent requests to know whether we have observed, that in the Polytechnic "Little-go" there is the same "extreme caution," *unknown proprietors, nameless directors, and nondescript managers!* To be sure we have. What then? So far as private interests are concerned, so far as these projects were designed "to draw custom to the shop," or put money in the purses of the projectors, we care little about them. It is because they are injurious to art, and the "Little-go" especially, demoralizing so far as their influence can extend, that we object. Names, if respectable people could be found to lend their names as sanction to such schemes, would only extend the mischievous power of the projectors; but the "extreme caution," the "unknown," the "nameless," the "nondescript" character of the "proprietors," as Mr. Moon, in his simplicity, calls them, ought, we admit, to speak trumpet-tongued, by way of warning to the public; and it has done so, we presume, for Mrs. Parkes assures us, that "respectable parties," whose names have been advertised in conjunction with them, have already withdrawn.

THE MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

It is not generally known that this Museum is open to the public, and extremely well worth a visit. It is not designed for an attractive show, to amuse London sight-seers, but is admirably calculated to be of service to persons interested in mining operations, in various arts and manufactures, and especially to builders and architects. By such persons it cannot be too highly appreciated, as it will often afford them an opportunity, by a short visit, of acquiring much information, and receiving many useful hints. The room into which the visitor first enters, contains various specimens of stone used for building, and also some of the products of the earthy minerals now used in the arts. The several sorts of stone examined for the purpose of deciding on the most suitable for the New Houses of Parliament, are contained in the first case, where the spectator should not fail to notice the beautiful specimen of magnesian limestone, from Bolsover, approved by the Commissioners. The wisdom of their choice appears from the fact, that the material thus selected has stood the test of 800 years in Southwell Church, where, both in the exterior and the interior, it is uninjured by the corroding tooth of time.

The small blocks of stone in the cases in this room are mostly in cubes, and many of them very beautifully polished. Among them will be found granites, porphyries, sandstones, pudding-stones, oolites, alabasters, and a great variety of English marbles, some of them rivaling in beauty the expensive marbles of Italy. The specimens from Babbacombe are especially

beautiful from *Per* cases co-
rived through
the arts
porcelain
from de-
sorts of
clay a
cement
marble
which
numer-
by the
among
New I-
asphal-
which
The
suits
and of
its van-
in lod-
the an-
stages
into
factu-
of iron
cold but
al-
of sl
By
room
its pr
vario
tains,
about
inter-
vario
degre
colou
famil
a pris
T
The
anot
inter-
or m
assis
very
depe
of t
cour
and
man
the
is b
pur
the
und
of a
des
a fo
may
and
the
tak
The
the
see
sag
tive
Sop
of
cou
it s
ind
alm
of
Co
co
re
ab
al
es
fo

beautiful, as are also the blocks of shelly limestone from Pembrokeshire. At the top of the room the cases contain various specimens of the products derived from earthy minerals, illustrations of the changes through which they pass, and of their application to the arts. Among these we may notice the beautiful porcelain, manufactured from the white clay derived from decomposed granite; the fire-brick and various sorts of tiles and crockery made of the Stourbridge clay; Keene's cement, which is a preparation of chalk and alum, and which, besides being a durable cement, has the whiteness and receives the polish of marble; and the plaster of Paris made of gypsum, of which there are some fine specimens; some of the numerous uses to which it is applied being illustrated by the various works of art lodged in the Museum, among which is one of the models designed for the New Houses of Parliament. The use now made of asphalt is shown by a detail of the processes through which it passes, in being applied, as it is successfully, to the formation of foot pavements.

The two rooms on the next floor are furnished with suites of specimens of the mineral contents of rocks, and of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, in all its varieties. Here the various metals may be seen in lodes, as they are brought fresh from the mines, in the amorphous and crystalline states, and all the stages through which they pass before being converted into manufactures. The different methods of manufacturing iron are illustrated, as is also the conversion of iron into steel; the various results of the hot and cold blast furnaces are shown, not only in the iron, but also in the fuel employed, and the various kinds of slag obtained from them.

By the time the visitor has reached the end of the room, he finds the material, which at first he saw in its primitive state, converted into swords, guns, and various articles of cutlery. One of the tables contains, in a morocco case, eleven small plates of steel, about a square inch in size; these plates are very interesting, being specimens of steel, exhibiting the various colours produced by tempering at different degrees of heat. These small plates show the various colours of the thermal spectrum, of which we have familiar examples in the effect produced by leavening a polished steel poker too long in the fire, and in the prismatic sort of arc often seen in the domestic stove.

The Model Room, which is reached by ascending another flight of stairs, is filled with objects of great interest to all who are engaged in geological studies or mining pursuits. Here, in half an hour, by the assistance of the models, and the instructions of the very obliging and intelligent officer to whom this department belongs, an accurate idea may be obtained of the appearance presented by the great mining county of Cornwall,—the veins in which the copper and tin are contained—the faults by which the workman is arrested in his progress—the way in which the mine is worked—the "whims" by which the ore is brought to the surface, and the machinery used for purifying and smelting it. Here is a model to show the manner in which the veins and faults occur, made under the direction of Sir H. De la Beche; a model of a steam whim, erected at East Whealcroft Mine, designed by J. Sims, C.E., on a scale of an inch to a foot; a model of an apparatus by which the men may ascend to the surface, thus affording the assistance in many cases greatly needed, as appears from the fact that some of the mines are so deep, that it takes a man more than two hours to reach the top. There is a model of a Newcastle coal field, to show the mode of ventilation adopted, and by which it is seen how a stream of air is made to traverse the passages to the extent of twenty miles. The most beautiful model, if comparison be allowed, is that of Mr. Sopwith, illustrating the beds of coal in the Forest of Dean. It includes twenty-four square miles of country; it opens so as to exhibit several sections; it shows the various beds of coal; and the colouring indicates the extent to which the mines have been already worked. In this room there are specimens of the various tools used by the miner in Saxony and Cornwall, to which it is proposed to add those of other countries. In order, however, that the Museum may receive those numerous additions, which are desirable, the premises must be greatly enlarged, as they are already well filled; and it is to be hoped that an establishment so truly national will not be crippled for want of the space necessary to make it what it

ought to be—a friendly rival to the continental schools of mines.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Of home gossip, scarcely a word has reached us; indeed, if we were to record here what alone has occupied our thoughts during the week, we might possibly babble of index, and other matters not particularly enlivening. These, however, belong to the past, and our talk should be of the future: but in the way of literary intelligence, the only word of promise that has reached us is from the Messrs. Longmans—'The Last Year in China, to the Peace of Nanking,' by a Field Officer, actively employed in that country.

Our neighbours, on the other side of the Channel, seem equally engrossed with the cordialities and festivities of the season. The dramatic event of the last few days has been the production, under its new title of 'La Main Droite et la Main Gauche,' of M. Léon Gozlan's drama—the interdict of which, by authority, almost at the very hour of performance, about a year and a half ago, under its then title of 'Il était un Roi et une Reine,' made so much noise, as our readers will remember. The offence of the piece, to which it owed at once its suppression and its notoriety, was its containing a mean and profligate attack upon the domestic habits and circumstances of our young Queen, and her newly-wedded consort; and the author, who seems to have thought himself very ill-used, by the determined interference of the higher powers, under a more generous inspiration than his own, has struggled hard to get a hearing for his dramatic squib. He has been compelled, however, to remodel it; and, so far as may be gathered from the accounts of the performance furnished by the Paris *feuilletons*, although the piece, read by the light of its author's original and known intentions, still exhibits the mischievous tendencies of its early construction and moral, yet the changes to which he has been driven have sufficiently removed it from all apt application to the royal pair, whom it sought to wound, and generalized the satire for those to whom the previous facts are unknown.

We record with regret the decease, in his seventy-fourth year, of that accomplished and urbane gentleman, Archdeacon Wrangham. The literary labours of his life were carried on, with little intermission, till its close. These were principally poetical: translations of the classics, in which an intimate knowledge of the original Latin or Greek was set forth by graceful powers of versification; or more sportive exercises in which he rendered English verse into the modern or ancient languages with a felicity and ease scarcely inferior to that of "Father Prout," or the author of "Il Trifoglio." He was a man of extensive reading, and an upright and generous critic; and will be regretted by a large circle of literary friends, by whom he was beloved for the gentleness and consideration which he carried into all the relations of social intercourse.

The announcement in our last Table of Meetings, that the lecture at the Royal Academy on Thursday, would be on Sculpture, was an error; the more to be regretted, as, on that evening, was delivered the first of the series on Architecture, by Professor C. R. Cockerell. This subject just now seems to occupy so much of public attention, and our former casual notices of these lectures awakened at the time, so much interest, that we have obtained leave to attend the course, and shall furnish our readers with a report, which cannot fail to gratify them.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has filled up the vacancy left by the death of Count A. de Laborde, by the election of M. Duchatell, the Minister of the Interior. The Academy of Fine Arts has elected M. Donizetti, now at Vienna, corresponding member, in the place of the late M. Mauduit; M. Kaulbach, painter, of Munich, to replace M. de Lasalle; and M. Jessi, engraver, of Florence, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. de Bray. The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres has filled the places become vacant during the past year in the list of corresponding members by the election of Messrs. Eugène Borée, now in Persia; Thomas Wright, of London; Wachsmuth, of Leipzig; Cavedoni, of Modena; and De Witte, of Antwerp:

and at the close of the Anniversary Meeting of the Geographical Society, last week, there was a ballot for two members of the central committee to replace Admiral D'Urville and Dr. Edwards; when M. Thomassy obtained the first place by a large majority; and Messrs. Desjardins, Froberville, Cormamber, and Coutenau, being equal for the second, the oldest candidate is to be nominated.

According to *Galignani* an account has been laid before the Paris Academy of the second journey of MM. D'Arnaud and Sabatier to the sources of the Nile, in 1841 and 1842, by the western branch, or White Nile. "The voyage on the Nile from Kartoum was to a distance of 500 leagues. The travellers attained the 4th deg. 42 min. of latitude, almost under the meridian of Cairo, showing the error of accounts as to the direction of the White Nile. They saw no mountains, although what are called the Mountains of the Moon are traced on all the maps of the 5th to the 7th degree of latitude. The bifurcations found by these gentlemen are formed by islands only, and there are immense marshes. The inhabitants are reported to be very numerous, of a pacific character, varying in race, language, and physiognomy. Some are of a bronze colour, with soft hair. In one of the tribes the men are armed with lances of more than 12 feet in length, the iron heads forming nearly a fourth of this measure. In another tribe the moon is their deity; if engaged in combat, they leave off the moment that the moon rises. Messrs. D'Arnaud and Sabatier, when in the dominions of the King of the Behrs, found there various articles of the merchandise of India. This chief, they say, has his palace on the water, and it can only be approached by swimming. His guards are two battalions of women, armed with spears and bucklers. His ministers never enter the interior of the palace of their king, except at the moment when they have reason to suppose that he is attacked with mortal illness, and it is then their duty to strangle him, to prevent a natural death."—We presume that the expression "Voyage on the Nile," is ascribable to the haste of the translator, and that we are merely to understand by it the journey up the Nile. The Western Nile or White River ceases to be navigable a little above Al Ais in the same parallel with Sennar. The general character of this river,—divided into many channels through level marshes or over gravelly plains, was made known to us by the Turkish expedition of 1825, which explored the country to the extent of 15 days' journey above Al Ais: with respect to the water which is said to surround the dwelling of the King of the Behrs, it may be observed that the Galli in Abyssinia have some knowledge of a great sea or lake in the interior, which they say is so wide, that it takes a vulture three hours to fly over it. Of the Mountains of the Moon which seem to have absconded, we have much to say, but we shall reserve our observations on that and the other topics elucidated by MM. D'Arnaud and Sabatier, till a more ample account of the discoveries of those gentlemen shall be before us.

We are happy to hear, on the authority M. de Humboldt, that the preparatory labours for cutting a canal across the isthmus of Panama are advancing rapidly. The commission appointed by the government of New Grenada for the construction of a canal to unite the two oceans, has terminated its examination of the localities, and has arrived at a result as fortunate as it was unexpected. The chain of the Cordilleras does not extend, as was supposed, across the isthmus; on the contrary, a valley very favourable to the operation has been discovered. The natural position of the waters is also favourable. Three rivers, over which an easy control may be established, and which may be made partially navigable, will be connected with the canal. The excavations necessary will not extend to more than 12½ miles in length. The fall may be regulated by four double locks, 133 feet in length; and the total length of the canal will be 49 miles, with a width of 135 feet at the surface, and 55 feet at the base; the depth will be 20 feet. The canal thus executed will be navigable by vessels of from 1000 to 1400 tons. According to the estimate of M. Morel, a French engineer, the total cost of this canal would be only 14 millions of francs, including the purchase of two steamers.

CAUBUL.—NOW OPEN at the ROYAL PANORAMA, Leicestershire, a comprehensive and interesting view of CAUBUL, including the City, the Bazaar, with a distant view of the Himalaya Mountains and the Pass of Khord Caubul, where the British army was so treacherously destroyed. The whole illustrated by numerous groups of figures descriptive of the manners and costumes of the Afghans. The Views of the Battle of Waterloo, and of Jerusalem, will shortly be closed.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

GEOLoGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 16.—Mr. Murchison, President, in the chair. Three papers were read.

1. 'On the Structure of the Delta of the Ganges, exhibited by the Boring Operations in Fort William, A.D. 1836—40,' by Lieut. R. Baird Smith, B.E.—Since the year 1804, a number of boring operations have been conducted in the Gangetic Delta, with a view to supply the deficiency of good fresh water in the vicinity of Calcutta, but, from mechanical obstacles, without success. The geological results of the last of these experiments, commenced in April, 1836, and abandoned in 1840, after being carried on to the depth of 480 feet, are detailed by Lieut. Smith in this memoir. After penetrating to the depth of ten feet through the artificial surface soil, a bed of blue clay, close and adhesive in its texture, was entered. As the bore descended, the clay became darker in colour, till, in from 30 to 50 feet, large portions of peat, with decaying fragments of trees, were found. Succeeding these peat-charged beds, a stratum of calcareous clay, 10 feet in thickness, is found, and intermixed with it are portions of the concretionary limestone, commonly known in India as kankur. Underlying the bed of calcareous clay in which the kankur first occurs, there is a thin bed of green siliceous clay, extending from 60 to 65 feet in depth. The clay then loses its colour, and continues to a depth of 75 feet, the lower portion of it furnishing nodules of kankur. At 75 feet, a bed of variegated sandy, or arenaceous clay commences, and continues to the depth of 120 feet, occasionally traversed by horizontal beds of kankur. Beneath this is a stratum of argillaceous marl, 5 feet in thickness; and succeeding it there is a bed only 3 feet in thickness, of loose friable sandstone, the particles of sand being held loosely together by a clayey cement. Argillaceous marl, 20 feet in thickness, follows the sandstone, terminating at the depth of 150 feet, when it passes into an arenaceous clay, intermixed with water-worn nodules of hydrated oxide of iron. Weathered mica slate is found attached to the clay of this bed, and throughout the entire range of strata penetrated, scales of mica have always been abundantly met with. At 175 feet, a coarse friable quartzose conglomerate occurs, composed of pebbles of different sizes, though none are very large, cemented together by clay. At 177 feet, this conglomerate becomes smaller grained; and at 183 feet 3 inches, it is found to pass into indurated ferruginous clay, which continues, with but little variation, to a depth of 208 feet. Here another layer of sandstone, soft in its upper portion, but becoming more indurated, and assuming the lamellar structure as if it passed through, occurs; the thickness being, however, no more than 3 feet. Ferruginous sand, with thin beds of calcareous and arenaceous clay, prevails from 208 feet to 380. Kankur, with minute water-worn fragments of quartz, felspar, granite, and other indications of débris from primary rocks, are met with in the lower parts of this sandy deposit, in which were also found three fragments of bones, of which one was considered by Mr. J. Prinsep to be the lower half of a humerus of some small quadruped, like a dog, and another the fragment of the carapace of a turtle. At 380 feet, there occurred a thin layer, only 2 feet in thickness, of blue calcareous clay, thickly studded with fragments of shells; and at 382 feet, this was succeeded by a layer of dark clay, composed almost entirely of decayed wood. From the lower portion of it several fragments of coal, of excellent quality, were brought up. Underneath this stratum, and in the gravelly bed which immediately succeeds it, there were found several other fragments of fossil bones. One was considered to be a caudal vertebra of a kind of lizard, and the rest were fragments of turtles. These were discovered at the depth of 423 feet, and were associated with large rolled pebbles of quartz, both white and amethystine, felspar, limestone, and indurated clay. The gravel, composed entirely of débris of primary rocks, continued to

the depth of 481 feet, where the operations ceased. Lieut. Smith remarks the correspondence of the succession of the strata in the Gangetic Delta, at a depth of from 350 to 480 feet, with that observed by Captain Cautley, at the base of the Himalaya. On geological grounds, he concludes, that had no interruption arrested the experiment, the object in view would not have been gained.

2. 'On Pipes, or Sandgalls, in Chalk,' by Mr. Joshua Trimmer, F.G.S.—The author maintains that the pipes in the chalk of the part of Kent examined, were formed by the action of the sea, on a low shore, and that they mark the boundaries of the ante-eocene sea, and were subsequently submerged and covered by the London clay. Mr. Trimmer considers the form and contents of the pipes to indicate the mechanical action of water; and having had the opportunity of observing the removal of the covering from the chalk near Faversham, remarked that they were but the termination of furrows from 6 to 24 inches deep in the shallowest parts exposed, but widening and deepening as they approached the pipes, till they were lost in them. His opinion was strengthened by observing certain blocks of siliceous sandstone marked with similar furrows and pipes, though of smaller dimensions, which could not have been formed by the action of acidulated water. On the sea shore, near Reculver, he saw similar blocks, presenting pipes in miniature. The waves charged with small pebbles and sand, wearing the surface with furrows, like those of the chalk, the softer parts of the stone then giving way, first hollows are formed, when the rotatory motion of the contents of the hollows, set in action by the influx and reflux of the waves, drills the cause. Arguing from analogy, he holds that similar causes produced the pipes in chalk.

3. 'On some remarkable Concretions in the Tertiary Beds of the Isle of Man,' by Mr. H. E. Strickland, F.G.S.—The northern extremity of the Isle of Man consists of an arenaceous deposit, forming a district of about 50 square miles, the most extensive example of the marine newer pleistocene in the British Isles. In places, it attains a height of about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Organic remains are rather sparingly diffused in it, and Mr. Strickland enumerates 20 species, of which 5 are not existing inhabitants of the British Seas. Near Ramsey, the beds of this deposit occasionally exhibit a very remarkable concretionary structure. The sand has here been cemented into masses, which are extremely hard, and even sonorous when struck, though the sand in which they are imbedded is perfectly loose. The cementing ingredient, which the application of acid proves to be carbonate of lime, seems to have been influenced in its operations partly by the planes of stratification, and partly by the direction in which the sand has been originally drifted by currents. In the former case, the concretions are in the form of flat tabular masses, parallel to the stratification often mammillated on their surfaces, or perforated obliquely by tubular cavities. In the latter case, they assume a sub-cylindrical, or spear-shaped form, and occur parallel both to the stratification and to each other. A pebble is frequently attached to the larger end of the concretion, which springs from it as from a root, to the length of a foot or more, and gradually terminates in an obtuse flattened point. All these varieties are sometimes combined together into vast clusters of several tons weight, resembling masses of stalactite, the component portions being nearly parallel to each other. Mr. Strickland supposes that currents of water (or possibly of wind, operating during ebb tide), flowing in a certain direction, may have disposed the sand in ridges parallel to that direction, and the carbonate of lime may have afterwards been attracted into these ridges in preference to the intermediate portions. This view is confirmed by the fact, that these concretions have frequently a pebble attached to the larger end, as though it had protected a portion of sand from the current, and caused it to accumulate in a ridge on the lee side, a circumstance which may frequently be observed where sand is drifted by the wind or water.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Nov.—Dec.—The President, Lord Wrottesley, in the chair.

Lieut. H. C. Otter, R.N., W. F. Donkin, Esq., and John Lane, Esq., were elected Fellows.

Papers of great interest were read by Mr. F. Baily and the Astronomer Royal, 'On the total Solar Eclipse of July, as observed at Padua and Turin.' We had the gratification to publish (No. 769) in an extract from a letter, written by Mr. Baily, the first account, by an eye-witness, of this eclipse; and, subsequently, further interesting accounts in a letter from Vienna, and the Report of MM. Pinnaud and Boisnard (No. 772). But so few authentic particulars exist of these rare phenomena, that we are sure it will gratify our readers, if we publish a full Report of the observations of these distinguished Astronomers.—

'Some Remarks on the Total Eclipse of the Sun, on July 8th, 1842.' By Francis Baily, Esq., Vice-President of this Society.

It is well known to many members of this Society that I proposed to proceed to the Continent, during the last summer, for the express purpose of observing the total eclipse of the Sun which was to take place on the morning of July 8th, civil reckoning. This object has been accomplished; and I flatter myself that an account of that rare phenomenon, by an eye-witness, may be acceptable to this meeting. The statement of the principal observations that I made, was communicated by me, to one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, in a letter written at Milan within 48 hours after the eclipse, whilst the circumstances were still fresh in my memory; and they do not differ from those that I am now about to relate more in detail, and which I am desirous here to place on record.

A total eclipse of the sun, in any particular portion of the globe, is an event of very rare occurrence, since only four or five of these remarkable phenomena are recorded as having been seen in Europe during the last century: to which we may add another that was fortunately seen *at sea*, by Don Ullon. But, the accounts of these several eclipses are by no means satisfactory, since they are discordant in many particulars; which probably has arisen not only from the sudden and unexpected appearances that occurred, but also from the loose description that has been given of them, either by the observers themselves, or by those who drew up the accounts, and perhaps did not fully comprehend the intention and meaning of the authors. The difficulty also is very much increased from the want of drawings to represent the exact appearances seen; which are always more readily understood by this method, than by any verbal description. During the present century another eclipse of this kind has taken place in the United States of America, which was observed by Mr. Ferrer; and a minute account of the same, together with a drawing of its appearance, has been published in the sixth volume of the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*. These are the only cases of interest that are on record since the invention of the telescope, within which period we must necessarily limit our attempt to acquire any useful information relative to this remarkable phenomenon. But, I must proceed with my narrative.

My original intention was to have taken up my station, for observing the eclipse, at Digne, in the south of France; and I had proceeded on my way thither till I arrived near Lyons, when I found that I had a few days to spare: and, as I had proposed to visit Venice before my return home, I altered my route, and resolved to proceed in an easterly direction, along the line of the moon's shadow, till the day before the eclipse, when I proposed to halt at the most convenient place that might offer. I therefore turned off towards Chambery, and crossing the Alps at Mount Cenis, passed through Turin, Asti, and Alessandria, and arrived at Pavia about noon on July 7th. As this place was directly on the central line of the moon's shadow, I resolved at once to make it my head quarter. I had intended to apply to the director of the university there, for the use of a convenient place where I might observe the eclipse: but I was agreeably anticipated in this respect, by a visit from one of the Professors, who having heard of my arrival and my object, immediately and obligingly came to offer me the use of any one of the apartments in the university that might be considered most adapted for my purpose. On accompanying him to the university, with this object, I selected one of the upper rooms of the building, which was admirably adapted for making the observations that I had in view. He then very kindly expressed his readiness

to furnish that I might with me for Dolland, eclipse of tenth volume therefore left alone fully persons making unnecessary immediate door, and might look this precise apartment this occasion which of the events of the preparation hour I sons were clouds sun soon under of a cloud visible eclipse fortuna I did not objects correct use, which mean central careful portion a fine action. the plan advice the part total remove black 1836 beads pear. But, first time ing during burs same most be in the kind magi of sc awa F. major about down men which from and the had circ sc of man I co wo wh an wa th

Mr. F. Baily
total Solar
and Turin,
769) in
the first ac-
and, subse-
etter from
and Bois-
particulars
sure it will
port of the
omen :
of the Sun,
sq., Vice-
is Society
nt, during
observing
ake place
g. This
er myself
y an eye-
A state-
made, was
Presidents
within 48
ances were
not differ-
more in
place on
er portion
currence,
nomena
e during
ther that
But, the
o means
any par-
ly from
that occur-
has been
elves, or
haps did
eaning of
increas-
the exact
e readily
r verbal de-
eclipse
states of
; and a
drawing
the sixth
philoso-
interest
scope,
mit our
ative to
proceed

up my
in the
y way
and that
posed to
ed my
ection,
e day
e most
urned
lps at
Ales-
July
aline
ake it
to the
con-
; but
a visit
of my
gning
ments
most
im to
ebrably
and in
ness

to furnish me with any instruments at the university, that I might require for my use. But, I had taken with me from London the same 3½-feet telescope by Dollond, that I had formerly used in the *annular* eclipse of May 15, 1836, as already described in the tenth volume of the *Memoirs* of this Society: and I therefore informed him that all I wanted was to be left alone during the whole time of the eclipse, being fully persuaded that nothing is so injurious to the making of accurate observations, as the intrusion of unnecessary company. Acting upon this hint, he immediately took the key from the outside of the door, and placed it in the inside, and told me that I might lock myself in: but there was no occasion for this precaution, for although I heard numerous footsteps pass the door, in their way to an adjoining apartment, which was also used as an observatory on this occasion, no one attempted to enter the room in which I was located. At four o'clock in the morning of the eventful day I went to the university, in order to prepare for the observation: and at that early hour I found many of the students and official persons walking about. At sunrise a thin stratum of clouds was seen in the east near the horizon, but the sun soon got above this obstruction, and the remainder of the day was beautifully clear and serene: not a cloud was to be seen in any part of the heavens, visible from my window, during the whole time of the eclipse. It was as fine a day as that which I had fortunately witnessed in Scotland, at the *annular* eclipse of 1836. I had a very good observation of the commencement, and the end of the eclipse; but I did not pay any great attention to these secondary objects, and, as my chronometer was not adjusted to correct mean time, these observations can be of no use, except as indicating the duration of the eclipse, which, according to my reckoning, was 1^h 56^m 39^s.6 mean time. As the moon advanced towards her central conjunction with the sun, I watched very carefully, and with much anxiety, the approach of the border of the moon towards the still illuminated portion of the sun, which was now rapidly assuming a fine crescent shape, the precursor of total obscuration. I used a red coloured glass, in order to observe the phenomenon, notwithstanding the remarks and advice to the contrary by an American observer: and the power of the eye glass was about 40. When the total obscuration took place, the coloured glass was removed. I at first looked out very narrowly for the *black lines* which were seen in the *annular* eclipse of 1836; as they would probably precede the *string of beads*. These lines however did not make their appearance; or, at least, they were not seen by me. But, the *beads* were distinctly visible; and on their first appearance I had noted down, on paper, the time of my chronometer, and was in the act of counting the seconds in order to ascertain the time of their duration, when I was astounded by a tremendous burst of applause from the streets below, and at the same moment was electrified at the sight of one of the most brilliant and splendid phenomena that can well be imagined. For, at that instant, the dark body of the moon was *suddenly* surrounded with a *corona*, or kind of bright *glory*, similar in shape and relative magnitude to that which painters draw round the heads of saints, and which by the French is designated an *auréole*.

Pavia contains many thousand inhabitants, the major part of whom were at this early hour, walking about the streets and squares, or looking out of windows, in order to witness this long talked-of phenomenon: and when the total obscuration took place, which was *instantaneous*, there was an universal shout from every observer, which "made the welkin ring;" and, for the moment, withdrew my attention from the object with which I was immediately occupied. I had indeed anticipated the appearance of a luminous circle round the moon during the time of total obscuration: but I did not expect, from any of the accounts of preceding eclipses that I had read, to witness so magnificent an exhibition as that which took place. I had imagined (erroneously as it is seems) that the *corona*, as to its brilliant or luminous appearance, would not be greater than that faint *crepuscular* light which sometimes takes place on a summer's evening, and that it would encircle the moon like a *ring*. I was therefore somewhat surprised and astonished at the splendid scene which now so suddenly burst upon my view. It riveted my attention so effectually

that I quite lost sight of the string of *beads*, which however were not completely closed when this phenomenon first appeared. I apprehend that only a few seconds of time (perhaps 3 or 4) were wanting to complete the perfect obscuration of the sun: but I cannot speak on this point with much certainty. I had previously noted down some of the principal objects to which I was desirous of directing my attention during the time of total obscuration, and which seem to have given rise to much discussion on former occasions. These, as far as the *corona* is concerned, had reference principally to its colour, its lustre or paleness, its magnitude and extent, its state of motion or repose, and its encircling the sun or the moon as its centre: then, as to the moon, whether any holes were discernible, or any coruscations of light on the dark side: next, as to the amount of darkness in the atmosphere, the change of colour in surrounding objects, and some other points not requisite here to enumerate further. The time however for making accurate observations of this kind is always so short in total eclipses (in the present case being less than 2½ minutes) that one individual can scarcely attend to all the objects that are requisite to be noticed; more especially if his attention is called away (as in this instance) by any new phenomenon which had not been previously observed, or even anticipated. It is therefore desirable, in any future occurrences of this nature, that a *division of labour* should be made between 2 or 3 observers at the same place: each attending solely to the part which he has selected for his particular object.

The breadth of the *corona*, measured from the circumference of the moon, appeared to me to be nearly equal to half the moon's diameter. It had the appearance of brilliant rays. The light was most dense (indeed, I may say quite dense) close to the border of the moon, and became gradually and uniformly more attenuate as its distance therefrom increased, assuming the form of diverging rays, in a rectilinear line, and at the extremity were more divided and of unequal length: so that in no part of the *corona* could I discover the regular and well defined shape of a *ring* at its outer margin. It appeared to me to have the sun for its centre, but I had no means of taking any accurate measures for determining this point. Its colour was quite white, not pearl colour, nor yellow, nor red; and the rays had a vivid and *flickering* appearance, somewhat like that which a gas-light illumination might be supposed to assume, if formed into a similar shape. I should think it not impossible to give a tolerable representation of this phenomenon by some artificial contrivance. I have seen something like it, in miniature, by the reflection of the sun's light from a piece of broken glass: and on a larger scale by viewing the sun through a grove of trees: but in both these cases it is necessary to obscure the central portion of the rays. The brilliancy of the *corona* was however quite as great as that which is produced by either of the methods here alluded to. I have annexed hereto a drawing of the *corona*, representing as nearly as I can preserve in my recollection, the appearance of its shape and extent, and the ramification of the rays, at the time of the middle of the total obscuration. I had no time or opportunity for ascertaining the deviation of the moon from the central position of the *corona*, at any other point of its progress.

Splendid and astonishing however as this remarkable phenomenon really was, and although it could not fail to call forth the admiration and applause of every beholder, yet I must confess that there was at the same time something in its singular and wonderful appearance that was appalling: and I can readily imagine that uncivilized nations may occasionally have become alarmed and terrified at such an object, more especially in times when the true cause of the occurrence may have been but faintly understood, and the phenomenon itself wholly unexpected. But the most remarkable circumstance attending this phenomenon (at least, that which most engaged my observation during the short interval of total obscuration, and drew my attention from other objects of interest) was the appearance of *three large protuberances* apparently emanating from the circumference of the moon, but evidently forming a portion of the *corona*. They had the appearance of mountains, of a prodigious elevation: their colour was red, tinged with lilac or purple; perhaps the colour of the peach

blossom would more nearly represent it. They somewhat resembled the snowy tops of the Alpine mountains, when coloured by the rising or setting sun. They resembled the Alpine mountains also in another respect, inasmuch as their light was perfectly steady, and had none of that flickering or sparkling motion so visible in other parts of the *corona*. All the three protuberances were of the same rosy cast of colour, and *very distinct* from the brilliant vivid white light that formed the *corona*: but they differed from each other in magnitude. [Mr. Baily exhibited a drawing on which was represented the appearance of the shape, size, and position of these several protuberances.] The whole of these three protuberances were visible even to the last moment of total obscuration, at least, I never lost sight of them, when looking in that direction; and, when the first ray of light was admitted from the sun, they vanished with the *corona*, altogether, and day-light was *instantaneously* restored. My attention was so constantly taken up by these remarkable and unexpected appearances, that I omitted to watch for the re-appearance of the *beads*, and therefore cannot add my testimony to the re-occurrence of that phenomenon.

The darkness, during the time of total obscuration, was not so great as I had anticipated. I had caused a lighted candle to be prepared, in order to be ready in case of need; but I eventually extinguished it: as I found I could read very small print, and note the time by my chronometer, without its assistance. Prior to the commencement of the eclipse I had observed a great number of swallows flying about; but towards the middle of the eclipse they had all vanished, and did not make their appearance again till a few minutes after the first ray of light emanated from the sun, when they were as active, and soon became as numerous, as ever. During the time of total obscuration, I examined carefully with the telescope the body of the moon, but could not discern any bright spot that might be mistaken for a hole; nor could I discover any coruscations issuing from the dark side of the moon. These, however, were only momentary observations. I was told that several stars were seen, but I could not spare the time to look about for them myself: every moment was occupied with more important matter. Having thus given a detail of all the principal circumstances that occurred, and precisely in the manner in which they presented themselves to my view, as far as my recollection (committed to paper, immediately after the event) will assist me, I had intended to have subjoined to this communication an account of the several phenomena that had been noted on former occasions of this kind, and to have compared the various descriptions with each other, in order to see how far any differences that were observed, might be reconciled with present appearances. Or, in other words, to have presented a sort of historical view of the subject, somewhat similar to the plan which I adopted in my memoir relative to the *annular* eclipse in 1836. But, I fear that I may already have encroached too much on the time of the meeting: and I am moreover of opinion that a review of this kind can be taken with greater advantage at a more advanced period of time, when we may be in possession also of the present observations that have been made on the *present* eclipse, at different places on the Continent, and which might thus be introduced into the comparison. Should such a measure be thought desirable and useful to future observers, I may probably intrude again upon the time and attention of the Society.

(We shall give the Report of the Astronomer Royal next week.)

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 21.—Professor Lindley, President, in the chair.—A paper was read from the Rev. J. B. Reade, entitled 'Microscopic Chemistry, No. 1. On the existence of Ammonia in Gum, Sugar, and other non-ozotized Bodies.' The author, after alluding to the great degree of importance which chemistry might derive from the use of the microscope, goes on to state, that a quantity of nitrogen, not exceeding the $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of a grain, if existing as a constituent of ammonia, may be detected with certainty, by means of the microscope. The method of detecting the ammonia in sugar, was as follows—by burning the sugar in the spirit lamp until flame and aqueous vapour have ceased, and

receiving the gas during subsequent combustion upon a slip of glass, moistened with hydrochloric acid. In conclusion, the author stated, that he had detected ammonia in beer, gum, and suet, which had all been classified by Liebig as non-nitrogenized bodies. He thought that the reason why chemists had failed in detecting nitrogen in sugar, was because the quantity was much too small to be recognized by the usual process of ultimate analysis.—A second paper was by Mr. H. H. White, on a new species of *Xanthidium*, found in flint.—Mr. Hussul resumed his 'Observations on the production of Decay in Fruit, by means of Fungi.' The author, after stating, that in order to set aside any doubt which might exist of the power of fungi in producing decay in fruit, he had inoculated sound fruit whilst on the tree, and found that the decay was as rapid as in those specimens which had been previously removed from the tree. He concluded that the mere bruising of fruit was not sufficient of itself to cause decay, but that the presence either of fungi or of the spores of fungi, was necessary before the decay could take place.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Geographical Society, 3 p. 8. P.M.
 — Institute of British Architects, 8.—‘On a new mode of constructing Flues and Chimneys,’ by J. Moon. — Description of the ‘Architectural and Testimonial’ Exhibition, curated by G. Draper.—A Description of a Preparation to render Stone, Brick, and other absorbent materials Imperious to Water,’ by J. Syvester.—Mr. R. W. Billings will offer some illustrations of a mode of striking Gothic Tracery.

TUES. Meteorological Society, 8.

WED. Royal Society of Civil Engineers, 8.
 — Geological Society, 8.
 — Literary Fund, 8. 1 p. 8.

THUR. Society of Arts, 8.
 — Medico-Botanical Society, 8.
 — Royal Society, 8. 1 p. 8.
 — Royal Society of Literature, 4.
 — Royal Academy, 8.—Architecture.
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.

FRI. Astronomical Society, 8.

FINE ARTS

Queen Victoria in Scotland, 1842.—We have here, by way of New Year's gift, a reminiscence of a Royal Progress; and a portly volume it is, liberally “pedigreed out” with lithographs executed by Messrs. MacLure & Macdonald, from drawings by Mr. MacLure, containing a full record of the presentations, pastimes, and processions of each day, with as small a proportion as could reasonably be expected of those effusions of loyalty, which have of late excited no little nausea in publications of a like character. But as, while turning over the pages, we have not been arrested by any passage of special brilliancy, we shall, for the present at least, confine ourselves to a specification of the illustrations. We are constrained to say, that the medallion profiles of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, executed by the analytopgraph, which decorate the frontispiece, fail in their effect. There is an exaggeration in the parted lips of our Sovereign, which amounts to caricature. The lithographs are better, and include the Hall at Taymouth during the Ball—Mons Meg at Edinburgh Castle—The High Street of “Scott's own romantic town”—views of Dalkeith Palace, Dalmeny and Drummond Castles; and of Taymouth, with the torch-lit dance of the kilted men, some of whom are gone to edify with their steps and screams the public of the Parisian Carnival: “prospects” of Perth, Stirling, and Dunkeld, as they appeared during the memorable time, are also here, to delight the loyal, and, we should think, to ensure an extensive sale to the work they adorn. This day twelvemonth, such of us as are left to play the part of Master Laneham, and gossip of the royal “whereabouts,” may have to examine companion pictures of Her Majesty in Dublin Castle, on the splendid new terrace at Powerscourt, &c. So let it be; these royal journeys can hardly pass, without yielding good to the people, as well as pleasure to their ruler: but, for this week at least, we must forbear any further speculations on so tempting a subject.

Shaw's Dresses and Decorations. Part 22 is one of the richest of the series. Among other interesting subjects, it contains a reduced fac-simile of a three-quarters length portrait of Queen Elizabeth, ascribed to Holbein, with which the visitors at Hampton Court must be familiar. It appears to have escaped Mr. Shaw's attention, that Horace Walpole threw several doubts on this picture, which a MS. in the British Museum furnishes the means of

removing. "Over one of the doors" (at Kensington Palace) says Walpole, "is a picture ascribed to Holbein, and supposed to be Queen Elizabeth when princess, with a book in her hand, but *I question both the painter and the person represented*." (Dallaway's edition of 'Walpole's Anecdotes', vol. I. p. 148.) But Dallaway does not seem to participate in Walpole's doubts, for in a note, in the same vol. (p. 140), he describes the same picture among Holbein's works as "The Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, when young in red, holding a book, formerly at Whitehall, now at Kensington." A manuscript in the Harleian Collection (No. 1419), being an inventory of the effects of Henry VIII., deposited in his various palaces, Whitehall, St. James's, Greenwich, Oatlands, and Hampton Court, &c., which was compiled immediately after his death, removes, we think, Walpole's doubts, at least, as respects the identification of the picture as a portrait of Queen Elizabeth. The following is the contemporary notice of it from the inventory. "A table (i. e. panel) with the picture of the Ladye Elizabeth her grace, with a boke in her hande, her gowne like crysmon clothe of golde with workes." This account perfectly agrees with the painting engraved by Mr. Shaw, and since the fact is established that it is a genuine portrait of the Queen, there would be no impossibility in Holbein's being the painter of it, putting aside internal evidence of the fact, which seems to us to tend altogether in that direction. At all events, when we reckon up the limners of that day, painters at the court of Henry VIII.—Jerome de Trevisi, Luca Penn, Corneliz—we shall not find one whose works entitled him to the credit of the authorship of this picture so strongly as Holbein.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

On Monday will be performed Shakspeare's Tragedy of **MACBETH**.
Macbeth, Mr. Macready.
Tuesday, **OTHELLO**.
Wednesday, **KING JOHN**.
Thursday, The New Tragedy of the **PATRICIAN'S DAUGHTER**.
Friday, Dryden and Purcell's Opera of **KING ARTHUR**.
Saturday, an Opera. Every Evening the Pantomime.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mendelssohn's Third Symphony, arranged as a Piano-forte Duett, by the Author, Op. 50.—There are as many modes of musical arrangement as of literary translation. In the days when orchestral science was in its infancy, and the ten fingers of performers on keyed instruments could, without any extraordinary stretch or fatigue, have represented the stringed quartett, as it was then employed alternately with a pair of oboes, flutes, or trumpets, nothing could be more meagre than the compressed score for the harpsichord or piano-forte. Little was attempted beyond a bald and literal version of the leading points of the composition, and a sketchy indication of the chords to be filled up by the thorough-bass player. In proportion as harmonies have become chromatic, and scores diversified, wonders have been expected from the pianist. Any one that examines Czerny's or Kalkbrenner's versions, for four hands, of Beethoven's symphonies, will find every bar of the stave crowded with notes to an excess defying the most practised player; who, indeed, may execute the notes, but cannot possibly give to each finger the power of representing the trombone, or bassoon, or clarionet, for which it is appointed deputy; the consequences being a heaviness of effect, satiating rather than satisfying to the ear.

So far we have been speaking of versions, in which the composition is literally set down, and the instrument left to adapt itself as best it may. Another manner of working, however, has been introduced by Liszt and others. They no longer profess to *arrange*—the word is *transcribe*. With an enlarged knowledge of the uses and the powers of the piano, they attempt to provide for these as well as for the main features of the orchestral compositions, by paraphrasing such passages as are opposed to the genius of their instrument; considering general picturesqueness of effect as of more consequence than that close and formal adherence to their originals deemed necessary by their predecessors. Our distinction will be understood by all who are familiar with M. Liszt's transcripts of the overture to 'Guillaume Tell,' or the 'Sinfonia Pastorale.' But

while hearing these played by their transcriber, as much disappointment was felt as wonder. Even Liszt cannot metamorphose the tinkle of the pianoforte into the pompous searching tone of the brass band; even his, the most elastic of wrists, cannot represent the exquisite brilliancy of the four bow-hands of stringed quartett. In proportion as effects are imitated, the ear is tantalized, and we have never listened to one of these gigantic exhibitions of power and memory without being impatient till such good gifts were put to their legitimate employment in some work, equally solid, where the pianoforte should be employed to deliver ideas within the scope of its language, and not compelled to toil after that vast and many-voiced machine, the orchestra.

We have bestowed a few words on this subject, because we do not remember that it has been treated by any contemporaries, while we are constantly arrested by mistakes in publication, arising from the too limited knowledge of the elder, or the too extravagant ambitions of the younger school. Hence it gives us particular pleasure to advert to the Symphony under notice, as a fair and effective specimen of arrangement, the subject being unusually difficult. The pianist must not look in it for the attraction of such charming passages as are to be found in the four-handed sonatas of Hummel, Moscheles, and Onslow. On the other hand, in making acquaintance with one of the most important new works of modern times, he may be secure of not being needlessly tortured.

How much, however, the best modern orchestral composition must lose, when cribbed and cabined within the key-board of a piano, this Symphony is a proof more than usually emphatic to those who heard it at the Philharmonic Concerts last year. The opening *andante*, with its richly worked *crescendo*, as here arranged, will give the stranger but little idea of one of the most satisfactory admixtures of sound in the musician's memory. So, too, the second part of the *allegro*, than which Meyerbeer himself never scored anything in a more romantic fashion—whether we regard the sustained minims (p. 11) or the *pizzicato* (p. 15), or the stormy *tremolando* (pp. 21, 22)—cannot possibly be conceived in its full beauty, by the student who has no recollections to aid him. Yet more is this the case with the *scherzo*, in which the entry of one instrument after another gives such a piquancy to the quaint and entrancing gaiety of the melody. Why, let us ask, should not the imagination be assisted, by a specification in a pianoforte version of the varieties of "pipe and wire," originally employed? Such an aid, it is true, will do nothing for the mere mechanical player—but he again, will soon throw by the work, beyond his comprehension.

But if, to analyze this *Symphony* as a composition, we ought to have the full score before us, a remark or two on some characteristic points of detail cannot but be welcome. The composer's unchanging adherence to minor keys in the first and last movements affords a fair example of what may be done for variety and relief even in monochromatic musical painting. We must, also, again point to a certain northern wildness of colour pervading the whole composition—for if the first *allegro* did suggest this, (as to our fancy it does), the second movement is so obviously a *strathspey*, as to transport the dullest listener among the kilts and the heather. This *scherzo*, indeed, is an admirable example of the manner in which a composer may avail himself of the characteristics of irregular national music, whose only character some have deemed to lie in its irregularity. In particular the last phrases on the 33rd, and the first on the 35th page, could only have been written by one thoroughly embued with the Scottish spirit; and yet the movement comes to as discreet and orderly a close, as if the above passage were not one of those quaint and vivacious *flings* from which many a musician would have abstained as barbarous, and which no hand short of a master's could have trained into form.

In passing from the *scherzo* to the *adagio*, we must question the discretion of Dr. Mendelssohn's favourite habit of linking the movements of a grand composition together by intermediate phrases—feeling that a moment's entire silence and pause of interest are grateful to the ear, when the work is so long drawn. The *adagio*, itself, though, in its present form, it be perhaps, the most agreeable movement to play, will

scribes, as Even Lisa
Insoferte into
the band; even
represent the
of stringed
mitated, the
ened to one
and memory
tarts were put
work, equally
employed to
language, and
any-voiced
this subject,
been treated
stantly ar-
g from the
too extra-
Hence it
the Sym-
e specimen
ly difficult,
traction of
and in the
heles, and
acquaint-
w works of
being need-
orchestral
and cabin'd
phony is a
ho heard it
the opening
as here ar-
fome of the
musician's
legro, than
thing in a
the sustain-
the stormy
conceived
o recollect-
ment after
and en-
us ask,
a specifi-
s of "ripe
aid, it is
cal player
ark, as he-
composition,
a remark
ail cannot
ng ad-
most move-
done for
the musical
a certain
hole com-
nis, (as to
is so ob-
stent listener
herzo, in
anner in
the char-
ose only
regularly,
and the
written
h spirit;
and or-
ot one of
many a
ous, and
e trained
we must
favourite
compos-
ing that a
rest are
drawn,
it be,
ay, will

generally found intrinsically the least interesting part of the composition.—In the final *allegro*, we can only recommend the magnificent example of *crescendo* it contains (pp. 61, 63), having already strayed beyond bounds in making the above scattered observations. We shall be glad, if they call the attention of any student to the very interesting duett before us, since it must, for the thinker, exceed in interest most of the productions, whether single or double-handed, which the year 1843 will bring before him.

THE new management of COVENT GARDEN is active in ministering to the growing fondness for music on the part of the play-going community: 'Semiramide' has been again performed, Miss Rainforth taking the place of Miss Kemble as the Assyrian Queen, and rising with the occasion to a higher degree of energy and feeling as an actress than she had ever previously attained: to compare her performance with that of Miss Kemble would be unjust towards Miss Rainforth's very meritorious attempt to sustain the grandeur of a character for which she has not the physical requisites. It is a pleasant duty to record the success of her vocal efforts, and the applause that greeted them and the whole performance. 'Gustavus' was revived, as the phrase runs, last night, the splendour of the ball scene being doubtless relied on as an attraction for the holiday visitors, who may not be aware of the claims that the music has to admiration. The next opera, in which Mrs. Alfred Shaw will appear, is 'La Donna del Lago'; a work by Benedict is also in rehearsal, in which she will bear a principal part.—A farce, called 'The Highwayman,' has been produced, to the delight of the audience, who relished its pantomimic absurdities and metamorphoses, though the humour of the jest escaped our observation.

To-night is fixed for the London *début* of Miss Sabilla Novello, at DRURY LANE, as *Ninetta*, in 'La Gazzza Ladra'; another young lady making her first appearance on the stage in the part of *Pippo*.

The HAYMARKET closes on Saturday next, until Easter.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This new theatre is better adapted for comic opera than any house in London; nor can there be two opinions concerning its splendour and comfort. We do not, however, entirely agree with our contemporaries as to its inaugural musical performances. 'La Sonnambula,' it is true, has been carefully prepared and put on the stage: but the version is that vulgar translation, defaced with buffoonery, which we had hoped would be superseded by the edition recently presented at Covent Garden. Then Signor Schira, the conductor, though proved to be a clever man, by the order in which he keeps the band, chorus, and principal singers, stands in need of some quickening spirit at his elbow. Our excellent maestri, Signor Costa and M. Benedicti, may be both sometimes too mercurial in their anxiety after brilliancy; but the truth lies between their excess of vivacity and this sluggishness, which, like the slow utterance of stupid people, is peculiarly trying in music essentially so feeble and languid as Bellini's. To speak now of the *corps*: we made acquaintance with the *prima donna*, Madame Eugenie Garcia, some three years ago in Paris, when she was performing at the *Opéra Comique*, in a French version of Coppola's miserable 'Nina.' Since then her powers and accomplishments have undergone little change. She comes third on the list of pupils trained on the Garcia method: which is to extend the compass of the voice—securing the upper and lower at the expense of the middle tones—and to force audacities of execution in despite of natural incapacity and reluctance. Being less genuinely gifted than either Madame Malibran or Madame Viardot, there is more effort and far less finish in Madame Garcia's performance, with the same want of repose. How great was the consequent fatigue to the ear may be judged from the fact, that we actually rested with satisfaction upon the few phrases sung in the more *posé* manner of the good old Italian school by Madame Féron. As an actress, too, Madame Garcia is busy, rather than spirited;—harsh and angular where she wishes to be impassioned. Mr. Templeton's *Elvino* ("his original character," as the bills announce, by which the unlearned are led to understand that he bespoke the part from Bellini) is just what it ever was;

a mixture of the shout of Braham and the *falsetto* of Rubini, with a nasal twang entirely unborrowed: nor is his acting changed. The *Count Rodolfo* of Mr. Weiss affords another proof of the short-sightedness of English ambition. The new baritone is very young; possesses a superb and musical voice, and not a bad stage face; but to his performance were wanting dancing master, fencing master, elocution master, and singing master! Why are we to be tantalized by seeing chance after chance of success driven away by managers and artists for want of a proper and humble conviction of the necessity of education? It seemed to us too, that the management might have provided a better *Lisa* without searching far. We remember, with pleasure, a Miss Ward, whose performance in a version of 'Così fan tutte,' at the St. James's Theatre, was so artistic and lady-like, that a place might be found for her in any operatic company, especially one gathered for a rationally sized stage like the one in Oxford Street. It is with no ill-will to the new establishment that we venture the above strictures; but the aspect and the attentiveness of the audience were a sign to us, that an Opera is to be established on the scale and in the situation here attempted; and for the sake of the pleasure of the public as well as our own, it is better early to point out defects, than to search for remedies too late.

MISCELLANEA

Paris Academy of Sciences.—December 26.—Various questions were discussed. One was the experiments of M. Flourens on the bones of animals. This gentleman, acting on the known fact, that if an animal be fed for a length of time upon certain food, a particular colour will be imparted to the bones, has made various experiments, with a view to ascertain the extent to which this absorption of colour can be carried, and how far it may serve to indicate the process of nature in the development of the osseous structure. In examining the results obtained, microscopic observation is necessary. This is the point upon which M. Flourens has experienced some opposition; and after a long discussion no other conclusion has been come to than that M. Flourens has, by his researches, rendered an important service to science, although he may not be correct in all his inferences and conjectures.—A report was made by M. Regnault upon some experiments by M. Poiselli, respecting the laws which influence the flow of water through very small tubes.—A communication from M. Morisset, on the virtues of the decoction of oak bark in various diseases for which it has not hitherto been used, was next read. This gentleman states that this is a valuable remedy in cases of encysted dropsy, in edematous affections of the limbs, and for the obliteration of the hernia sac in young persons.—The next communication was from M. Vuillemain, of Epinal, on an aérolite, which fell, on the 5th ult., at half-past six in the morning in the environs of Langres, the sky being at the time unobscured by clouds, and the thermometer standing at 6 degrees centigrade below zero. At this moment the sky became suddenly illuminated, as by a near flash of lightning. This light having ceased, it was succeeded two minutes afterwards by a noise resembling that of a loud clap of thunder. A rumbling noise, indicating the passage of the aérolite, followed, and continued for thirty seconds, in the direction of north to south, but it was impossible to say at what precise spot the aérolite touched the earth, as its light was, in the opinion of M. Vuillemain, extinguished as soon as it reached our atmosphere.

On the Numeral Figures. [From a Correspondent.]—The types from which numerals are printed were, from the invention of printing till about 1785, formed so as to give heads and tails to the figures, in the manner which is always used in handwriting. At the period just named, Dr. Hutton introduced in his logarithmic tables what was then a new form, in which the figures were all of one size, having no parts above or below the others. This system of Dr. Hutton's gradually became universal, much to the regret of all who had to consult mathematical tables, who were glad to use French tables, in preference to English, on account of the superiority of heads and tails. In the mean time, it was found that, with figures all of a size, a largertype was necessary, to secure sufficient legibility,

and this type gave facilities to that formation of thick and thin lines which distinguishes the larger numerals of the existing English press from those of all other ages and countries:

1234567890

It was generally admitted that both circumstances, the sameness of size, and the swelling of the lines which compose the figures, were unfavourable to legibility; but no steps were taken to restore the old type until lately, when some works were published in what is called the *French brevier*, being a type in which the heads and tails exist, and in which the thickness is as nearly as possible the same throughout. The Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, and the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, have recently come to the determination to restore the old form of the numerals in their respective publications, an example which is pretty sure to be followed in mathematical publications, and perhaps in others.

The Price of a Sensation.—The French papers mention, that "The Princess Jadimerowski, who died some time back in Russia, has left considerable legacies to two actors, one for having made her laugh, and the other weep. The following words are found in her will, in allusion to this matter:—'Having frequented the theatre for three years, and having felt there the only real emotions of my life, I think myself bound to recompense those persons who caused me so much gratification. I therefore bequeath to Karatigui, who has so often made me shed such delicious tears, the sum of 50,000 roubles (about 200,000 fr.). I also bequeath to a young actor, whom it will be easy, I imagine, to discover in France, as being the person who used to play the *Gamin de Paris* at the Théâtre-Michel, the sum of 30,000 roubles, for having so well amused me.' The French actor is Laferrière, of the Vaudeville. The testamentary executor, in announcing to him this intelligence, has stated that the heirs-at-law intend to contest the legacy; but that it is believed they will fail.

Aérial Travelling.—The following notice has appeared in *The London Gazette*. "Application is intended to be made in Parliament, in the next session, for leave to bring in a bill to authorize the assignment to, and purchase by, a company of certain letters patent, granted to William Samuel Henson, of New City-chambers, in the City of London, engineer, for certain improvements for locomotive apparatus, and machinery in conveying letters, goods, and passengers *through the air*, part of which improvements are applicable to locomotive and other machinery to be used on water or on land."

Daguerreotypes.—A patent has been granted to Mr. Beard for improvements in the means of taking likenesses. It consists in colouring the pictures, and the process is thus described in the *Mechanics' Magazine*. After a picture has been obtained, a tracing of it is made upon glass, and from this copy on glass as many other copies are taken in tracing-paper as there are different colours intended to be used. From the tracing appropriated to each colour those parts are cut out which are to be represented of that colour, so that, when superposed on the face of the picture, it covers all but those places where the colour is to be applied, (exactly in the same way as in stencilling.) The colours are applied in the state of an impalpable powder, mixed with just as much gum arabic or isinglass as suffices, when the colours are breathed upon, or otherwise gently heated, to fix the colours.

Protection from Accident by deleterious Gas.—An invention is described in the French papers which will, it is said, give such timely notice of the presence of deleterious gas in mines, or other places, as will enable persons to take the necessary precautions to guard against explosions. An explosion from the admixture of carburetted hydrogen with atmospheric air can only take place when the former exists in a certain and known proportion. When the quantity has reached or exceeded this point, the contact of a light instantly causes an explosion. The instrument recently invented has a sort of tell-tale to show the existence of danger, is simple, ingenious, and effectual. Connected with a chemical solution is a kind of float, nicely graduated, and attached to a counterpoise. The solution is of such a nature that it undergoes a change when acted upon by the admixture of car-

buretted hydrogen, and when saturated to a certain point the float changes its position, and acting in its turn upon the counterpoise, a spring is let loose, and strikes upon a bell or drum, giving out a loud sound, and thus indicating the presence of danger. This ingenious test is not liable to derangement, and the whole apparatus is comprised within a small compass, and of little cost. The solution can be varied so as to be adapted to every kind of deleterious gas.

British Museum.—On Monday last, no less than 30,000 persons visited this National Establishment! The conduct of all was orderly, and there was not a single instance of drunkenness or indecorum.

St. Mary's Church, Nottingham.—The *Nottingham Journal* mentions that, owing to certain alarming indications of the insecurity of the noble and massive tower of St. Mary's Church, the churchwardens resolved to consult Mr. Cottingham, the architect. A survey convinced him that the tower was in imminent danger, and that unless prompt and active measures were taken, the whole church in a few days might become a ruin. Workmen were immediately employed to fit horizontal beams of heavy timber from pier to pier, after the manner of a wall, in order to prevent further bulging; as the work proceeded, symptoms of decay, more alarming than those first noticed, were discovered; new fissures opened; and the greatest fears were entertained for the tower. The church may now be considered as secured from falling; but, as new piers must be erected, and many parts of the sacred edifice must be restored and strengthened, a period of many months must elapse before the congregation can again assemble there for devotional purposes.

Street-Sweeping Machine.—Whitworth's "Patent Cleansing Machine" has been in operation in Manchester for the last ten months, and is about to be introduced into the metropolis. Manchester, instead of being the dirtiest, is now, we believe, the cleanest of our large towns. The power of the machine is extraordinary, being equal to thirty men; and, in its operation, the numerous annoyances which are inseparable from the old mode are altogether avoided.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Highland Mary.—Some time ago a subscription was commenced for the purpose of erecting a monument to Highland Mary, over the spot where repose her ashes in the west churchyard, Greenock. Somewhere about 100*l.* was collected, and a monument, designed and executed by Mr. Mossman, has now been erected over the grave. The inscription on the monument, unless good taste prevent it, is to be the following bald conceit:—"Sacred to genius and love to Burns and Highland Mary," it being considered too common-place and vulgar to inform the stranger that the monument is erected over the ashes of Mary Campbell.—*Scottish Guardian*.

Organic Remains.—A quantity of bones of the bear, hyena, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, ox-deer, and elephant, have been discovered in a quarry on Durdham Down, Bristol; and the peculiarity of the circumstance is, that they were found in a fissure only, which, as far as can be ascertained, extends a very considerable depth lower than the workmen have yet gone.

A Two-Humped Camel.—A species much employed by the Chinese, and designated by them as the "camel with feet of the wind," has just been added to the collection in the Zoological Gardens.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We did not insert *A Reader's* complaint, because we altogether differ from him. It is not intended that every person should have free admission to the Reading Room of the British Museum;—that Institution was not established, and is not maintained, at great cost, as a sort of cheap library for idlers to spell over Hume's History or Scott's Novels; but for students and scholars, who may find there works to be met with nowhere else, or so costly that it is beyond their means to purchase them. As to the rule regulating admission, it is sufficiently liberal and comprehensive; and we doubt very much whether any one likely to benefit by attending there,—certainly no one, as asserted, of "literary distinction,"—could find difficulty in complying with it. Should such a case occur—should there be some rare exception—we have no doubt that Sir Henry Ellis would suggest other means by which the applicant could satisfy him of his respectability, for this is all that is required; and it is right that it should be required and enforced.

G.N.E.—J. F. H.—An Old Subscriber—revised.—J. G. is, of course, liberty to act as he pleases. We say no more at present, because we have no wish to give needless pain.

LETTERS ON SOUTH AMERICA; comprising Travels on the Banks of the Paraná and Rio de la Plata. By J. P. & W. P. ROBERTSON, Authors of "Letters on Paraguay," and "Francia's Reign." John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Published this day, fasc. 2vo. 32. cloth, LECTURES on the BRITISH and AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS.—A Comparative View of the Constitutions of Great Britain and the United States of America. In Six Lectures. By P. F. AIKEN, Advocate. London: Longman, Brown, & Co.; and Hamilton & Co. Bristol: Strone. Edinburgh: Blackwood. Dublin: A. Milliken. Just published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 21*l.* with 20 Etchings on Steel, and numerous Woodcuts.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE COASTS OF SCOTLAND AND THE ISLES. By JAMES WILSON, F.R.S.E. M.W.S. &c. Author of the "Treatise on the Gun" in "The Rod and the Gun," &c. &c. A. & C. Black, Edinburgh: Longman & Co. London.

Just published, DIVINE INVERSION; or, a View of the Character of God as in all respects Opposed to the Character of Man. By DAVID THOM, Minister of Bold-street Chapel, Liverpool. 8vo. 10*l.* cloth lettered. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Liverpool: George Philip.

RAMBLE IN THE EAST. On Tuesday, January 17, post 8vo. 10*l.* cloth, NOTES and REFLECTIONS during a Ramble in the EAST, an Overland Journey from India. Visit to Athens, &c. By C. R. BAYNES, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service. London: Longman, Green & Longman.

M. R. HORACE SMITH'S NEW NOVEL, "ADAM BROWN, THE MERCHANT;" now ready.

And may be had at all the Libraries, in 3 vols. Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Early in January, in 8vo. 15*l.* THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By J. R. McCULLOCH, Esq. A New Edition, enlarged and corrected throughout. William Tait, Edinburgh: Longman & Co. London.

On Monday, January 2, 1843, THE CHRISTIAN TEACHER, No. 19, N.S., price 2*l.* 6*d.* Contents:

1. English Nonconformity.
2. Sanitary Reports.
3. Notices of Mr. Bruce, his Contemporaries and Friends.
4. Inspection of Prisons and the University of Cambridge.
5. Dr. Channing.

London: John Green, 121, Newgate-street.

FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES. K EIGHTLEY'S ELEMENTARY HISTORIES.

England. 12mo. 2*l.* 6*d.* Price 5*s.*
Greece. 12mo. 2*l.* 6*d.*
Rome. 12mo. 2*l.* 6*d.*

Mythology of Greece and Italy. 18mo. 4*l.* 6*d.* London: Longman & Co. Paternoster-row.

Fourth Edition, price 1*l.* 9*d.* cloth; 2*l.* 6*d.* leather.

A LLEN and CORNWELL'S SCHOOL GRAMMAR, with very COPIOUS EXERCISES, and a systematic view of the FORMATION and DERIVATION of Words, comprising Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and Greek Lists, which explain the meaning of above 7,000 English Words.

The intelligible and very useful work realizes more of our conception of a good school grammar than any other we know.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Also just published, price 1*l.* cloth; 2*l.* 6*d.* stiff covers.

G RAMMAR for BEGINNERS; being an INTRODUCTION to the above. By the same Authors. "We have never seen a more desirable elementary work."—Court Journal.

Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Price 2*l.* 6*d.* with a Map, &c. 3*l.* cloth, POLYNESIA; or, an Historical Account of the Principal Islands in the South Sea, including New Zealand; the Introduction of Christianity, and the actual Condition of the Inhabitants in regard to Civilization, Commerce, and the Arts of Social Life. By the Right Rev. M. RUSSELL, D.D. and D.C.L. of St. John's College, Oxford.

By the same Author, uniformly printed, with Maps and numerous Engravings.

1. Palestine, or the Holy Land. 4*l.* 5*s.*

2. Ancient and Modern Egypt, with an Outline of its Natural History. 4*l.* 5*s.*

3. Nubia and Abyssinia; comprehending their Civil History, Antiquities, Arts, Religion, Literature, and Natural History. 2*l.* 6*d.*

4. History and Present Condition of the Barbary States. 2*l.* 6*d.* 2*l.* 6*d.* Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 12*l.* cloth lettered. (To be continued every alternate Month till completed.)

THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE ENTIRE WORKS OF THE MOST REV.

JAMES USHER, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland.

Edited by CHARLES RICHARD ELRINGTON, D.D.

Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin. This, the first complete Edition of Archbishop Usher's Works, will all be printed in folio, and correspond with the margins of his own copies, two volumes hitherto found only in Manuscript. The whole will be handsomely printed at the University Press, and will be comprised in about Eighteen Volumes. The Publication of the first Volume, containing the Life of Archbishop Usher, an account of his Writings, with General Index, Title Pages, &c., will take place after the conclusion of the Works.

Dublin: Andrew Milliken, Bookseller to the University; William Curry, Jun. & Co.; Hodges & Smith, and Grant & Bolton, London: Whittaker & Co. Oxford: J. W. Parker. Cambridge: J. & J. Deighton.

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. 1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr. 4th yr. 5th yr. 6th yr. 7th yr.

30 | 1 6 4 | 1 7 1 | 1 7 1 | 1 8 9 | 1 9 7 | 1 1 0 5 | 1 1 1 4

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

30 | 1 1 9 | 2 2 0 | 2 1 7 1 | 4 2 0 | 6 10 9 | 10 12 6 | 19 18

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age. | 29 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80

MR. MOON, HAVING RECEIVED HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND, HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE HIS INTENTION TO PUBLISH, EARLY THIS SEASON,

A P R I N T

FROM MR. LESLIE'S CELEBRATED PICTURE

OF

THE QUEEN RECEIVING THE HOLY SACRAMENT
AT HER CORONATION.

This beautiful Work belongs to Her Majesty, and Mr. Moon has been honored by Her Majesty's gracious commands to have it engraved by Mr. SAMUEL COUSINS, A.R.A., it being the only Picture of the Coronation painted expressly for the Royal Collection.

THE Picture represents one of the most interesting moments in that sacred and splendid ceremony that could be selected. The Painter, who was present, was so much struck by the beautiful appearance of Her Majesty kneeling at the altar, and so impressed with the deep and sacred character of the moment, that he chose it for his subject, as that which would become the fittest record of the event, as it represented the young and innocent Queen, after having vowed by the sacred obligations of her oath, to govern well and wisely the great people over whom she had been placed by Providence to reign, kneeling, in humble reverence and deep devotion, to HIM who had placed her at the head of a great nation; and thus ratifying by the most solemn rite of our holy religion, this her great compact with her people.

The Crown—the emblem of her station, and all her ornaments, are removed from her, except the Dalmatic robe, as she bends before that Infinite Power, which makes no future distinction between the prince and his people—but is equally the Father of all. It is a striking feature in this fine work of art, that it tends to excite deeply religious emotions—it represents the most sacred act of duty and devotion of one who kneels to acknowledge her allegiance where all bow in a common faith, and in a common hope of mercy; where she must obtain hers by as faithful a fulfilment of her duty, as that which is claimed from the lowest of her subjects.

Mr. Moon intends to make this one of the largest Prints ever executed; the Engraving will be nearly four feet long and two feet high. The perfect likenesses made by the Painter of the principal personages, and the beauty of character and expression which prevails, render this necessary to do it justice; and upon such a scale, and in Mr. Cousins' hands, such justice will be done. There are no crowds to fill the canvas: not a head seen but of those whose duty it was to attend Her Majesty, or members of her august family. The whole scene lies between the throne and the altar, and no gallery or its occupants are seen, to disturb the concentration of the interest upon that act of deep devotion. There are Thirty-eight Portraits introduced with a fidelity of representation never exceeded. All had their places in the picture sanctioned by the Queen, and all sat to Mr. LESLIE at the gracious command of Her Majesty.

The price of the Proofs and Impressions will necessarily bear proportion to the great cost of the production of the Engraving, upon which no expense will be spared; and by Mr. Moon's arrangement with Mr. Cousins, every impression will be delivered through him—a guarantee that they will not be unworthy to display his great talent, and support his distinguished reputation. The price of the impressions from the Engraving of this work, which is just to reiterate contains nearly Forty Portraits, will be, to Subscribers, Prints, with the Dedication, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Proofs, with the Royal Arms and Title, 15*l.* 15*s.*

20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
January 6, 1843.